

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, Oct. 1.

Federal Republican Ticket. HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

FOR CALVERT COUNTY.

Dr. John Dare,
Samuel Turner,
Joseph W. Reynolds,
John J. Brooke.

FOR DORCHESTER COUNTY.

Benjamin W. Lecompte,
Edward Griffith,

Thomas Pitt,

Henry Keene.

FOR KENT COUNTY.

Isaac Spencer,
Henry Tilghman,

William Knight,

Thomas B. Hynson.

FOR TALBOT COUNTY.

Jabez Caldwell,
Thomas Frazier,
Nicholas Goldsborough,
William H. Tilghman,

FOR PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY.

George Summers,
William D. Digges,
Samuel Gaggett,

James Somervell.

FOR WORCESTER COUNTY.

Enbraim K. Wilson,
George Hayward,
Thomas N. Williams,

Dr. John Stevenson.

FOR FREDERICK COUNTY.

William Ross,
Ignatius Davis,
Joshua Howard,

Rbert M'Pherson.

FOR CAROLINE COUNTY.

C. William Potter,
Col. Richard Keene,
Richard Huggett,

James Houston.

FOR BALTIMORE COUNTY.

Cornelius Howard,

John Elder.

FOR CECIL COUNTY.

Matthew Pearce,
John R. Evans,
John Stump,

Elisha Kirk,

FOR MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

George C. Washington,
Ephraim Gauthier,
Ezekiah Linthicum,
B. Benjamin S. Fort-st.

FOR ALLEGANY COUNTY.

Jos. ph. Tomlinson,
William Shaw,
Samuel Thomas,

James Tidball.

A MEETING Of the Federal Republicans of Annapolis, is requested at the Ball-Room, this evening, at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of nomi- nating Candidates to represent the City in the next Legislature.

To the Editor of the Maryland Gazette.

Sir,

I would thank you to publish in
your next, the following Extract,
which I made from my last Freder-
ick county paper, as it is not only
illustrative of the oppressive and
cruel means which the democrats
will apply to attain a desired object,
but likewise shows the true estimation
in which they hold a "fair and
free exercise of the right of voting,"
and the *liberty* and happiness of poor
men; some of whom, it appears, they
have threatened to *imprison* for trif-
fling debts, and others to *deprive* of
employment, if they do not consent
to vote the *democratic ticket* at the
election.

The Extract.

"Friends of the Poor and Protectors of the right of Suffrage," are titles the democrats have a long time assumed to themselves.—"Many are the instances which have come to our knowledge of the most tyrannical control of this inestimable privilege, by its insidious protectors, some of whom would without the least compunction of conscience, *warrant* and *imprison* a poor debtor for daring to exercise this right as a freeman. Said one of them to a poor man who owed him a few shillings, "unless you vote my ticket, I will send you to jail, as you cannot pay the money." Others have turned away laborers for no other crime than that of voting for federalists; indeed it is but a few days ago that a young man was heard to say, that this relative, (who is one of the leading men of the party,) had several hands at work, who would be good democratic voters, to be sure there was one federalist among them, but he would have to vote as the rest did or be turned off." Such my fellow citizen has been the conduct of

men who call themselves your friends and the guardians of your rights; will you permit them to deceive you by empty professions?—From such Friends of the Poor and Protectors of the Rights of Suffrage, Good Lord Deliver us."

For the Maryland Gazette.

If the federalists had been faithful to themselves at the last election, their majority in the legislature, instead of being respectable, would have been overwhelming; and the slender hopes which have lately animated and roused their opponents to exertion, would never have existed. With so fresh an example, then, of the evil which is apt to result from supineness and indifference, let every man who calls himself a federalist, with a zeal and spirit determined not to be outdone, prepare to "stem the current of corruption's tide," and give his inveterate foes a complete defeat on Monday next. To do this is an easy task, one which nothing is requisite to enable federalists to perform, but watchfulness over the sly underhand manœuvres of their enemies, who calculate upon effecting more by their cunning, than their strength. Their arts will be practised principally upon the unwary and timid; whom federalists should be bold in protecting and rescuing from the baneful influence of their deceivers, and in instructing in those pure principles which can alone keep this republic free and happy. Let no federalist, however sanguine or sanguine he may be, for a moment cease to be vigilant and active, and let none such remain at home on the day of election; for the greater the majority which his county gives the greater will be the honour due him, the higher he will stand in the estimation of his brethren in other parts of the state. No doubt, as is their custom when in pursuit of power, the democrats will exercise to the utmost, their skill in cajoling and flattering, all those who are so unthinking as to listen to their specious professions; but surely none who witnessed the intolerance and violence which distinguished these men when the reins of the state government rested in their hands, can be so weak as to be wheedled out of their real sentiments, and induced to oppose their old friends. We should remember, that during the late war, the best and mildest names these men could favour all who differed from them in opinion with, were *traitor* and *traitor*! Federalists reflect upon past events, and let them, patriotism, and the experience you have had of the overbearing and persecuting spirit of democracy, and the veneration you bear the memory of Washington, your immortal political father, stimulate you to exertion and encourage you to press on in disappointing men, whose wily and plotting genius is excelled by nothing but their daring attempts to mislead the unsuspecting and honest yeomanry of the country. Federalists be firm, circumspect, sedulous and wakeful.

Sir, unwatched, may reach the sanctuary.

Experience.

Annapolis, 24th September, 1818.
FELLOW-CITIZENS,
SINCE announcing myself a Candidate to represent this Congressional District, if elected, I have had the pleasure of meeting with my friend and opponent Doctor Kent, twice on Monday week last at the Prince-George's Court, and yesterday in this City. At each meeting we have been honoured with the attention of such of our fellow-citizens as happened to be present; and believing it may afford pleasure to such of you as have not seen us together, to learn that our opposition so far has been conducted in the most friendly manner, I take up my pen for that purpose, as also to assure you of the little probability that exists of its being otherwise; as we both seem disposed to unite under the wholesome administration of the present Chief Magistrate of the Union. And understanding perfectly as the Doctor does, that I have come out in opposition to caucusing, particularly this new sort of caucus, invented only within a short time, and only as yet supported by a very few loving respectable good souls, who profess to believe they are doing the free people of Anne-Arundel very great service, and saving them a vast deal of trouble, by calling them all rich and poor, to Annapolis, to fix men who shall represent them, and in direct contradiction to what all of us have heretofore said, (by law giving the

people district elections,) because done but rich men, it was found could vote at Annapolis, and it became therefore necessary to divide the counties into districts to enable poor men to vote; yet are these poor men now called to Annapolis to make choice which they will vote for; and on finding that none but a few who are rich, and have time and money both, to squander away, have met under this polite invitation, these few, at most 30 or 40, have once more concluded themselves to be undeniably the representatives of all those who neglected or refused to meet, and as such they have again discharged most faithfully their duty; at a very short session of a few minutes, yesterday at Mr. Brewer's long room, by and in the name of you the people, elected (selected as they say) four independent members who shall represent you in the next general assembly, whether one man of you vote or not, as they are now pledged themselves to vote for them, and that you know is all sufficient. Doctor Kent, however, does not seem disposed so far to insult those good gentlemen, as he might be considered in some measure to be doing, were he so far to question their right as to offer a defense for their conduct; he therefore contented himself with telling us, that the freemen of Prince-George's were still determined to keep the right of choice in their own hands, and were still in the practice of having their influence respected, by tenaciously holding on to their district committees. Thus, then, are we informed, and I readily believe it, the people of Anne-Arundel county are the only good natured, unsuspecting sort of folks who as yet have been suspected of feeling such an attachment for their ease and idleness, as to be willing to give up their dearest rights, the right of choice, & rather than take the trouble of looking a little after their own affairs, will risk all, and will suffer themselves to be laid aside as old broken down horses, no longer fit for any service, and therefore to be left unnoticed to die in the woods; and surely we have already felt and observed a very great difference to have taken place from some cause—we found but a short time ago, that we were thought to be of some consequence; men feared us by way of getting us together, that they might consult our wishes, and whenever we were found to approve of what was proposed for our consideration, we were begged and intreated to keep it in remembrance until the election, when we were told, that great things were expected from our exertions, that our influence was well known, and that every thing almost rested on our individual exertions. But for the last year or two how has it been—has any one shewn this vast pointlessness? No; since this new mode of caucusing has been adopted, there has been no necessity for it, as all the right which the people had once in their hands, is now, by a sort of *hocus pocus*, been given up to these 30 or 40 kind, rich, respectable gentlemen; and, as if their taking upon themselves to act for the people without being nominated by, or even consulting them, were not sufficient proof of their contempt for the people, some of these gentlemen have the assurance to stalk about boasting that they have the people with them; and such has been the alarm they have at last produced over the minds of some, who at first brushed up a little, and shewed something like a disposition to oppose their mighty influence, that they have now bent down and submitted to their power, and no doubt after kissing the toe of their holiness, and receiving their dispensation, they are now smiling under a sense of pardon thus honourably received. But, my friends, I am digressing perhaps too far, owing to the zeal I feel in laying open to your view this disgrace which you are called on to sanction at the next election, by giving your votes for candidates thus to be elected. Permit me then to return to where I may be said to have stopped—Doctor Kent's account of the independent spirit of his own countymen: He then read us a transcript from Judge Marshall's opinion, given in 1788, of what was meant by Democracy, and equally eulogised the Judge and the appellation of Democrat; seemed much displeased at having had it taken from him; having forgot that it was perhaps a voluntary surrender of his own for the more pleasing appellation of Republican. Nay, the Doctor stated, that in his county, Democrat and Devil had become synonymous terms,

which enables me in a short way to comply with the Doctor's request, in saying something about his votes and proceedings when a member of Congress; a trouble I am very sure I had not attempted to take before, neither would I now, but out of politeness perhaps to the Doctor.

As well then as I can remember, (for I have not his votes before me) there were very few that he made that did not seem to me to be strange and unprofitable, after thinking how he could be so wrong headed in politics, when he was generally so clever on other subjects. It really seemed mystery, until yesterday, when it struck me at once it must have arisen from this unfortunate robbery committed, it seems, only in the Doctor's neighbourhood, of taking from him and his neighbours the appellation of democrat, and as he says making it synonymous with devil. This certainly put the Doctor, good natured as he is, out of temper, and we all know when we are out of temper we are far from being right, and when not right we feel we have too much of the influence of his majesty about us, which carries us from one wrong to another, until something turns up to enable us to see the dangerous influence we are under. This something I trust has appeared, as he seems now disposed to view things different, and we are thus brought to think so near alike, that there seems nothing to differ any longer about; particularly as it regards this new sort of caucus we exactly agree, (I believe.) That is, if you approve of giving your right of choosing who shall represent you to the members of this new caucus, who have brought out the Doctor as their candidate, that you will of course tell them so by voting for him. If you do not approve of it, but feel determined to preserve the right in your own hands, and thereby your honour, your respectability, and your consequence as freemen, you will of course show this determination on the day of election, by electing any one but their candidate, and of course, by voting for the only candidate that opposes him, who will, as he has before stated, endeavour to discharge the duties devolving on him with fidelity and honour, and who has the satisfaction of subscribing himself, faithfully,

Your Friend,

JOHN C. WEEMS.

From the Norfolk Herald, Sep. 15.

Late and interesting intelligence from the Spanish Main

Capt. Kerr, of the British schr. Sector, has politely favoured us with a proof sheet slip from the office of the Trinidad Courant, dated the 29th August, which contains the following highly interesting extract.—Capt. K. has also handed us a file of the Courant to the 26th August.

Trinidad, Aug. 29.

"On Friday, the 21st inst. anchored in this port, about ten miles to the southward, Adm. Brion, from Guyana, with the following squadron under his command: Victoria, Captain Cowie, flag ship. Columbia, Captain Hull. Spartana, Captain Ravelo. Favourite, Captain Bernard.

And having had a sort of neutral communication with Admiral Harvey, proceeded early next morning for his destination.

A *quadriga*, of what they term their subtile force, composed of gun boats and flechieras, with 700 men of disbandment on board, commanded by Cogn. Diaz, and Gen. Bermudez, which had descended the river with the Admiral, and debouched by the Cano de Macarao, and rendezvous'd at Point Icacos, were ordered to join to the westward.

The result of this expedition was received here yesterday by a canoe, and has been, that Guiria was attacked at 10 o'clock on Monday night, the 24th inst. and carried by assault, with very little loss to the assailants, but a very considerable one to the Spaniards, who fought with bravery until the Favourite having got close into the redoubt, and opened her fire from a 24 pounder on a pivot loaded with grape; they immediately fled into the interior with the greatest precipitation, leaving behind their arms, ammunition, and every thing, even to their segars. The force afloat has also been taken; it consists of 9 gun-boats, and some vessels with private property, chiefly cocoa, of which it seems, there is a large quantity in the town, and on the coast. The blockade being now raised, we hope to see very soon the happy effects of a free navigation, by the arrival of cattle and mules from Guyana and Guarapiche.

Official letters have been received from Generals Paz and Zulueta, stating that, in the middle of last, the enemy retreated towards Valencia, abandoning all his both on the Varinas and Sombe districts. It is not known what the cause of this sudden movement.

Capt. Appleby, who arrived yesterday from Romana, (St. Domingo,) states that the Spaniards had fitted out a barge about the 1st of June, at the city of St. Domingo, manned with about 300 Spaniards, English and Americans, and armed for the purpose of fitting out a Portuguese ship of

Of the cannibals in this affair have not seen any detail; but report states generally, that were very trifling on the part of assailants, but on that of the armed, which, however, may be permitted to doubt.

P. S. Since the foregoing was prepared for the press, we have received a circumstantial account of the military and naval transaction which led to the surrender of Guiria by his majesty's ship Scamander, capt. Elliott, who was sent there on professional duty to the admiral, had an opportunity of observing that passed. We shall present readers with the detail in our next in the mean time, we embrace to correct an error in our fore- statement of the land fortifications. Bermudez, which amounted to 70 boys, instead of 700, but these young republicans proved themselves fully competent to perform the work."

We learn verbally from Capt. Kerr, that the intelligence received by the Scamander, relative to above affair, was, in substance follows:—That frigate had been dispatched by the British admiral to demand from the Spanish commandant at Guiria, the release of English vessels improperly detained by him. On her arrival in the East Indies, the admiral was proceeding to reconnoitre the engagement which soon commenced.—Previously, however, Adm. Brion sent word to the admiral of the Scamander to give him concern about the vessels, and would engage to deliver them him in the course of the day, which he did. During the action, the Scamander (mentioned in the preceding account) got becalmed in a situation which left her at the complete disposal of the enemy, boarded her and massacred one of the crew. Soon after this horrid act of barbarity, a broadside sprang up, and the Admiral, in Victoria, (of the Favourite is mentioned above) was enabled to take a favourable position, when he opened a tremendous fire on the Spanish till and batteries. In a little time the fire of the Spaniards was completely silenced. Those at the batteries fired in all directions, while those in the gun boats were indiscriminately put to death by the vengeful sword of the Patriots.

Capt. K. states that the naval impression at Trinidad was, the Patriots would very soon be undisturbed possession of this inch of territory in Venezuela, also mentions a fact, by no means unimportant, that in an exchange of communications between British Admiral and Admiral in the former addressed the latter his official title of "Admiral Commander in Chief of the forces of the Independence of Venezuela," thus recognizing the independence of the former under which he acted.

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in this affair detail; but on the part of hat of the as- s, however, o doubt, a foregoing reas, we have a trial account avar transac- ture of Gu- ship. Scam- was sent ther o the admiral, y of observing shall present detail in our we embrace in our fore- land forces w which amou instead of 700 re- publican men a fully comp- work." ally from Cap- intelligence rec- relative to in substance irigate had b the British Adm the Spanish e the release of im- properly de- arrival in the E was making his tack- ing the pu- mandant refu- to English ves- ter stood out our to reconnoi- which soon e- viously, howe- ver to give him- self the ves- sels, a- to deliver them e of the day, w the action, the n in the pre- it becalmed in her at the o- of the enemy, d massed red ex- . Soon after barbary, a br- the Admiral, in the Favourite, is enabled to take a on, when he ope- on the Spanish sea. In a little of Spaniards was e. Those at the all directions, w- in boats were m- to death by the of the Patriots, re- that the na- Trinidad was, could very soon be- accusation of ci- ty in Venezuela, a fact, by no me- that in an ex- actions b- between al and Admiral it- ressed the latter e of "Admiral in Chief of the n- Independency of Venezuela," thus re- pending other- h he acted.

Grenada, the account- w- to the ca- s. The "Glor- er noticing the ci- rous letters from r- ailing the success- says— these letters may- , we have thought nothing of their C- our readers to p- ally passing in a- it appears, upon the Royalists are v- in the South, and v- in the North, the m- air force, aban- d- points, and t- es consider the country nev- ings of which they es- cially when we re does not rema- p- an soldiers, and combined attack d Casanare has

ers have been re- in the middle of my retracted tow- anding all his Varinas and Somb- is not known what this sudden move- leby, who arrived in Romanas, (St. V-) that the Span- a barge about the city of St. V- with about 50 of English and Amer- for the purpose of oruguene ship of

State of Maryland, sc. Anne-Arundel County Orphans Court.

September 23, 1818.

On application by petition of Thomas Benson, administrator of Basil Smith, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, & that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.

John Gassaway, Reg. Wills,

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Basil Smith, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 1st day of December next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 23d day of September, 1818.

Thomas Benson, adm'r.

October 1.

PUBLIC SALE.

By order of the honourable Judges of Prince George's county court, will be exposed to public sale, to the highest bidder, on the fourth day of November next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. on the premises, all the right, title, interest and claim, of the late John Bing, of Bladensburg, of, in and to a certain piece of Land called Pleasant Prospect, and part Fairfax Beach, containing 94 1/2 acres, laying on the East side of the road leading to Annapolis from Bladensburg, and about one mile and a half from the latter place; about 20 acres in wood, a large portion of meadow land unimproved. The improvements calculated for a small family. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed those inclined to purchase will view the property, (which will be shewn by the Trustee at any time on application,) between this and the day of sale. The terms prescribed by the court are, that the purchaser or purchasers give bond, with security, approved by the Trustee, conditioned for the payment of the purchase money at six and twelve months from the day of sale, with interest upon the whole amount of the purchase money, as the instalments become due, and upon the ratification of said sale by the honourable court, and payment in full of the purchase money, a good and sufficient deed for the same will be made by order of the court aforesaid.

ZEPHANIAH PITATHER,

October 1. ts. Trustee.

Chancery Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the Court of Chancery of the State of Maryland the subscriber will expose to public sale on the premises, on Tuesday the twenty seventh day of October instant, if fair, or not the first fair day thereafter, A tract or parcel of Land called Part of Brown's Adventure, lying on Patapsco river, at the mouth of Rock creek, about 12 miles from the city of Baltimore, formerly the residence of John Boone, of John—About 60 acres of the land is covered with young chestnut and other wood, the residue being cleared. There is on the land a fine orchard, and two comfortable dwelling houses, kitchens, and other necessary out houses. The land is well adapted to plaster of paris, and great advantages can be derived from the use of soap ore, which is in great abundance on the shore. It is deemed unnecessary to give a further description of the property, as it is presumed those inclined to purchase will view the same previous to the sale. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

Terms of sale—The purchaser to give bond, with good security, for payment of the purchase money within 12 months from the day of sale, with interest from the day of sale.

BENJ THOMAS, Trustee.

October 1. ts.

Planters Bank of Prince-Geor- ge's County,

Sept. 24, 1818.

The following regulations are to be observed by all persons having trans- actions at this bank:

The hours of business, from 9 o'clock in the morning until 3 o'clock in the afternoon, during which hours the Bank will be open every day in the year, Sundays, Christmas day, and the 4th of July, excepted. The Board of Directors will meet every Thursday at 11 o'clock.

All notes intended to be offered for discount, must be in the form which has been prescribed by the Directors, and be lodged in Bank on Wednesday, to be laid before the Board of Directors, on the succeeding day.

Discounts will be placed to the credit of the applicants on the day they are admitted, and may be drawn for, at any time, after 9 o'clock the following day.

Where discounts shall be applied for on personal security, two indorsers are required of undoubted credit.

By order,

TRUEMAN TYLER, Cash.

October 1.

AUGUST HAMMER.

No. 173, Baltimore street.
Has received an extensive additional supply of the following articles, viz.—
Full'd Stockings, Socks and Gloves, a complete assortment and very low priced.

Looking Glasses of various sizes and well assorted. 100 boxes Looking Glass Plates 8 by 10, 12 by 10, 14 by 19 and 17 by 10. Also, Hollow Glass, fine and common, Combs, Tortoise Shells, Mock Shell, Ivory and Horn, &c. at lowest manu- factory prices.

Violins and Violin Strings, Guitars, Clarinets, Flageolets and Flutes, Guns and Gunlocks, Pistols, Oil Cloth, Beads & completely assorted, Mar- ble, Flints, Steyer-mark, Cutting Knives, Scythes, Seythe Stones, Coffee Mills, Iron Lamps, Spring Lancets, Cotton Lace and Thread Edgings, Ribbons, assorted Galloons, Crapes, do for hats, Hat Covers & Hat Linings, Boot Web and Boot Cord, Snuff Boxes, a variety of Plated and Glass Buttons, Sewing Silk and Twist, Thread, Tapes, &c. Also.

A few boxes of Toys, suitable for Christmas gifts. Which, together with a great variety of other plain and fancy articles (too numerous to specify) will be sold on accom- modating terms.

Take Notice.

I forewarn all persons from harbour- ing or employing my apprentice, Jesse Runnalls, who ranaway on the third of this month, whoever will bring back the said boy, shall receive a reward of One Dollar, and no charges paid.

SAMUEL MILLS,

Elk Ridge Landing

Sept. 23, 1818. 3w.

New & Cheap GOODS.

N. J. WATKINS, MERCHANT TAILOR,

Respectfully notifies his Friends and the public that he has received an elo- gant assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings of various qualities and prices, suitable for the present and ap- proaching season.

AMONG WHICH ARE
Best Superior French and English black and blue cloths, Saxon do, black and blue, Brown, mixed, and other colour, Double milled Drab, Second do

Black Cassimere, Grey mixed do, Light do.

Fashionable Cords, White and coloured Marseilles, Flannels, &c. &c

And a variety of other Articles too nu- merous to particularize.

Any of the above Goods will be made to suit purchasers in the best manner, and on the shortest notice.

Annapolis, Sept. 24. 2. 3w.

Elegant Boots & Shoes.

GEORGE MEDRIFF,

Takes this opportunity of informing his friends both of this city and country, that he has commenced the Boot and Shoe Making Business in the house lately occupied by Dr. Shaff, as a medical shop, where all persons disposed to encourage him are requested to call or direct their orders. He has in his employ several first rate workmen, whose work he will venture to say will be faithfully and elegantly executed, and he pledges himself will be made up of materials of the first qua-

lity.

Annapolis, Sept. 24. 2. 3w.

YORK RIVER and Cove OYSTERS.

Joseph Daley,

Respectfully informs the Citizens of Annapolis, and its vicinity, that he has opened an

Oyster House

Nearly opposite Mr. George Shaw's Store, in Church-street; which he intends carrying on in the neatest style, with clean Cooks and active Servants.

Private Parties

Can be accommodated with Rooms.

He has also on hand, and intends keeping, a supply of

Philadelphia Porter

In bottles, and on draught; and every other necessary calculated to give satis- faction. He hopes by persever- and industry to merit a share of pub- lic favour.

Annapolis, Sept. 24, 1818. 2.

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POET'S CORNER.

From the Catskill Recorder.
SIR HUGH'S RETURN.

Sir Hugh

Hud just returned from Waterloo,
A place where England gained immortal glory.
As will be seen in future story:
Of course Sir Hugh had gained his heart.
For he had sought with all his heart,
Had thrashed the Frenchmen black & blue.

'Tis true, the son of Mars
Had got some scars;
Had lost two fingers and an ear,
Had one eye pok'd out by a spear;
But 'tis he did not mind.
And though deprived of an ear,
The other ear and eye were left behind:
Ergo, he could both see and hear.
The sun had set,
And Hugh had yet
Some miles to go;
Twice six or so.
Ere he could reach his native glen,
Far from the haunts of all but Highlandmen.

For the valiant Sir Hugh
Was a Highlandman true,
A- ever wore bonnet or plaid;
With his trusty claymore,
Six Frenchmen or more
On Waterloo's field he had laid:
At last Sir Hugh so said;
And I'll say nien au contraire,
For in good sooth I was not there.

Now though Sir Hugh feared not death,
Nor any man that e'er drew breath,
Yet he was mortally afraid of witches,
Those "midnight bitches"
That oft at dead of night
Jump on some luckless wight:
Transform him into a horse, and soon
Ride him far starward of the moon,
Then leave him ere the morning light
Half tir'd to death, half kill'd with fright.

Such tricks in Scotland oft the witches play'd
And in Connecticut it has been said.

Sir Hugh was afraid of these,
And he it understood,
He now was in a wood
So thick, you scarcely could it see for trees;
Of course he felt not much ease.
Nor did the sounds that fell upon his ear.
Contribute much to dissipate his fear;
Seem'd at first a faint halloo.
But near and nearer still it drew,
Loud and louder still it grew.
At last he plainly heard "O Hugh! O Hugh!"

Chatter'd his teeth, trembled his knees,
He thought the witches were among the trees;

Or it might be perchance,
Some ghost from France,
Come to take vengeance on Sir Hugh,
For turning it adrift at Waterloo.

But be it what it would,
He fear'd 'twas nothing good,
And 'gainst such enemies what could he do?

Again he hears, "O Hugh! O Hugh! O Hugh!"

This was too much for mortal wight to bear,

And like a hare
Off ran Sir Hugh,
Or rather flew,
Fast as he could,
Till past the limits of the wood;
When to his great delight
A Highlandman's cottage appeared in sight.

Soon did he enter and with trepidation.

Narrated to the folks, his sad narration;
And scarcely had he got it through,
When once again "O Hugh! O Hugh!"

Was loudly call'd—

Sir Hugh bawl'd
It comes, it comes, there, there, there,
there,

Some witch or ghost will off poor Hugh bear

This very night;
"Be not in such a fright,"
(said the good woman.)

Such voices here are very common,
And many a duck and fowl

I've lost by that same cursed owl!"
"An owl! an owl!" echoed Sir Hugh,
"Would I had never returned from Waterloo!"

PINDAR, JUN.

From a Paris Paper.
HORRIBLE ATROCITY.

A horrible crime, which presents in its details the most astonishing courage and singular presence of mind, has been lately committed in the vicinity of a little village of the Brie. It altogether forms a drama, the episodes of which possess great interest. If the trial to which it will give rise shall not obtain the melancholy celebrity of the case of Fuadels, it will at least display a character of a woman, whose frightful situation was more critical than that of the mysterious and imprudent heroines of Rhodes.

A pedlar and his wife, a short time since, presented themselves at night-fall at the door of a little farm house, a short distance from the high road. They requested of the farmer permission to sleep there, whose wife was still confined to her bed, having lately lain in. A small room was assigned to them, where they passed the night quietly. The next day being Sunday, the farmer and his servants went to mass in a neighbouring village. The pedlar also expressed a wish to go there, and there remained in the house only the wife of the farmer, the pedlar's wife, who complained that she was not well, and a child of six years of age.

Scarcely had the people gone out, when the pedlar's wife, armed with a knife, presented herself at the bed of the lying in woman, and demanded her money, threatening to kill her in case of refusal. The latter, sick and weak, did not oppose the slightest resistance, and delivered up the keys of her drawers, at the same time desiring the little boy to conduct the woman who had to look for something in them. She rose so softly from her bed, followed the pedlar's wife, without being heard, and having beckoned the child out of the room, locked the door in the chamber. She then desired the child to run to the village, to apprise his father, and desire him to bring assistance.

The child did not lose an instant; but by an inconceivable fatality, met on the road the pedlar, who had left the church, no doubt, to join his wife. Having asked the child where he was going, the latter answered ingenuously that he was going to seek his father, as an attempt was made to rob them. The pedlar took the child by the hand, and said it would be unnecessary, and that he would himself go and protect his mother.

They returned to the farm where the farmer's wife was shut up. He knocked at the door, but this woman not recognizing the voice of her husband, obstinately refused to open it. The pedlar made vain efforts to induce her to do it, and being unable to attain his end, threatened to cut her child's throat, if she did not instantly decide upon it. Ferocious at not being able to prevail upon her, he executed his horrible threat, and killed the child, almost under the eyes of its mother, who heard, without being able to give succor, the cries and last sighs of her son.

After having committed this useless crime, he endeavoured to penetrate into the house to save his wife. Time pressed: they might each moment return from mass, & he could not succeed in getting admission but by mounting on the roof and descending down the chimney. During all this time he exhausted his rage in menaces and imprecations against the farmer's wife, who, almost fainting saw nothing to devolve him from certain death. This wretch had already got into the chimney, and was about to enter into the chamber, when the farmer's wife, collecting all her force, drew by sudden inspiration, the palliasse of her bed to the edge of the hearth, and there set it on fire. The smoke in a few minutes enveloped the assassin, who not being able to reascend, very soon fell in the fire, & was suffocated. The courageous farmer's wife lost not her presence of mind, but struck him several blows with the poker which put him beyond the chance of recovering his senses. Finally, exhausted with fatigue and mental agony, she fell senseless on the carpet of her chamber, and remained in this situation till the moment when the farmer and his servants returned from church to be witnesses of this horrible occurrence. The dead body of the child, at the gate of the farm house, was the first spectacle that struck the eyes of this unhappy father. They forced open the gates, and after having recalled to life the farmer's wife, then seized the two culprits, who were delivered up to justice. It is believed that the pedlar will survive his wounds, and be able to receive the punishment due to his crimes. They will be immediately brought before the Court of Justice of the department, where this affair is in preparation for trial, which excites the greatest interest through the whole country.

CALCUTTA, April 29.
We take the following curious account from a Bombay paper:—
"Capt. Powell, of the Queen Charlotte, informs us of the interesting circumstance of his having recovered

from a rock, 61 miles N. W. of Nootahavah (one of the Marquesas) a man that had been its solitary inhabitant for nearly three years. His account stated, that early in 1814, he proceeded thither from Nootahavah, with four others, all of whom had left an American ship there, for the purpose of procuring feathers, that were in high estimation among the natives of N. but losing their boat on the rock, three of his companions in a short time perished, through famine and principally from thirst, as there was no water but what was supplied by rains. His fourth companion continued with him but a few weeks when he formed the resolution of attempting to swim, with the aid of a splintered fragment that remained of their boat, to an island, in which effort he must have inevitably perished. He had once himself attempted to quit his forlorn situation, by constructing a catamaran, but failed, and lost all means of any future attempt. They had originally taken fire with them from Nootahavah, which he had always taken care to continue, except on one occasion, when it became extinguished, and never could have been restored, but by a careful preservation of three or four grains of gun powder, and the lock of a musket, which he had broken up for the construction of his catamaran. The flesh and blood of wild beasts were his sole aliment—with the latter he quenched his thirst in seasons of long droughts, and the skulls of his departed companions were his only drinking vessels. The discovery made of him from the Charlotte was purely accidental. The rock was known to be desolate and barren, & the appearance of a fire, as the vessel passed it on an evening, attracted notice, and produced an inquiry, which proved fortunate to the forlorn inhabitant, in procuring his removal to Nootahavah, where he was left under the care of Mr. Wilson, a European, who had resided there many years, and who had previously known him."

Charleston, (S. C.) Aug. 26.
Two bright circles, in colour resembling rainbows, appeared yesterday morning in the heavens, about 10 o'clock. The day was perfectly clear, but the atmosphere hazy.—One of them was around the sun, and the other much larger, to the northward of the first. Their unusual and surprising appearance has given rise to much prognostication of storms and hurricanes. For ourselves we think present illus sufficient without anticipating future.
"It evils come not, all our fears are vain,
And if they come, fear but augments our pain."

Overseer Wanted.

The subscriber wishes to engage a single man, who can come well recommended, to overlook a farm. An elderly person, and who is capable of doing rough carpenter's work, would be preferred.

HENRY MAYER

Broad Neck

Sept. 10.

Notice is hereby given

That an Election will be held at Ball Room in the city of Annapolis, Monday the 5th day of October next, for the purpose of electing two delegates to represent the said city in the next General Assembly of Maryland. At the same time and place an Election will be held for the purpose of electing a representative to Congress, also to elect a Sheriff for Anne Arundel County, Polls to be opened at 10 o'clock.

By order of
JOHN BREWER, City Mayor, com
Sept. 10.

NOTICE.

We are authorised to say that William O'Hara is a candidate for Sheriff, at the next October Election and will serve if elected.

Aug. 27.

LANDS FOR SALE.

By virtue of a deed of trust from Richard H. Harwood, Esq. of the city of Annapolis, the subscribers offer for sale the following lands, to wit: A plain on Elk Ridge, in Anne Arundel County, on which the said Richard H. Harwood resided, about three miles above Mc'Coy's Tavern, containing about 412 1/2 acres. The roads from Mc'Coy's up the country, and from Owen's mill to Baltimore, pass through this land. The best judges are of opinion that it is capable of being made equal to any of the Elk Ridge lands. There are a good dwelling house, and convenient out houses, a garden, a spring of most excellent water very near the house, and an ice house. They will also sell parts of several tracts of land the whole being in one body, and containing about 416 1/4 acres, being in Charles County, adjoining Bear Town. For terms apply to the subscribers,

HENRY H. HARWOOD,
RICHARD H. HARWOOD, of the
Annapolis, Oct. 3.

The Editors of the Federal Gazette and American of Baltimore, are requested to insert the above true week for three weeks, and forward their accounts to this office.

FOR SALE.

That valuable Lot of Ground No 55, opposite the Church, lately in the possession of Mr Thomas Brown, fronting 82 feet on the Church Circle, and running back with Doctor-street, 40 feet to Cathedral street, thence to Cathedral-street 82 feet, and thence to the Church-Circle. The Lot is enclosed with a good post and rail fence. There is a basement story of Brick for a house 30 feet by 40 on it, nearly ready for the first floor. Likewise may be had at moderate prices, Doors, Sashes, Shutters, Door and Window frames, &c. enough of each kind to finish the building. The terms of sale will be made known by applying to JOHN SHAW.

Annapolis, August 13.

Carpeting.

CARPET WARE-ROOMS, Opposite Mechanics' Bank, NORTH CALVERT STREET,

BALTIMORE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS
WILL RECEIVE IN ALL THIS MONTH,
THEIR

FALL SUPPLY OF

BRUSSELS IMPERIAL IMPERIAL VENETIAN HALL and STAIR do SUPERFINE and COMMON

A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT

Hearth Rugs,

AND A SUPPLY OF

Ready made CARPETS,

Together with other

GOODS

pertaining to their business.

And have now in Store, a well selected Stock of

BRUSSELS SUPERFINE and COMMON

Carpeting.

Which can be made up to any size on the shortest notice.

ON HAND, A SMALL INVOICE

INDIA MATTING

of the following widths, 18, 30, and 48 inches, to close sales, are offered at reduced prices

—An experienced UPHOLISTER attends at the Ware-Rooms, and orders from the country, with a plan and dimensions of the room can be made as accurately as if fitted to the room.

LATIMER & LYON.

August 13.

SHERIFFALTY.

Having been particularly solicited by my friends, I am induced to offer myself as a candidate for the office of Sheriff at the ensuing October election. Should I be favored with the support of my fellow-citizens, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office to the satisfaction of the public in general.

GEORGE W. DUVALL,

of Marsh.

Annapolis, Aug. 18.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne Arundel County, Orphans Court

Aug. 15, 1818.

On application by petition of John H. Lane, administrator of John Lane late of A. A. County, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.

John Gassaway, Reg. Wills, A. A. County.

—

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel County, hath obtained from the Orphans court of A. A. County, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of John Lane, late of Anne Arundel County, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the first day of November next, they may otherwise be lawfully excluded from all benefits of said estate. Given under my hand the 15th day of August, 1818.

John H. D., Reg. Wills.

Aug. 27.

MARYLAND GAZETTE AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

[VOL. LXXVI.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1818.

No. 41.]

PAINTED AND PUBLISHED
BY
JONAS GREEN,
CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price—Three Dollars per Annum

IN COUNCIL,

March 18, 1818.

Ordered, That the Act passed at December session eighteen hundred and seventeen, entitled, *An act to prevent the unlawful exportation of negroes and mulattoes, and to alter and amend the laws concerning runaways*, be published once in each week, for the space of six months, in the Maryland Gazette at Annapolis, the Federal Gazette and Federal Republican at Baltimore, the Frederick Town Herald, the Torch Light at Hagerstown, the Western Herald at Cumberland, and the Eastern Gazette.

By order,

NINIAN PINKNEY,
Clerk of the Council.

AN ACT

To prevent the unlawful exportation of negroes and mulattoes, and to alter and amend the laws concerning runaways.

Whereas, the laws heretofore enacted for preventing the kidnapping of negroes and mulattoes, and of transporting out of this state negroes and mulattoes, entitled to their freedom after a term of years, have been found insufficient to restrain the commission of such crimes and misdemeanors; and it has been found moreover, that negroes and slaves have been seduced from the service of their masters and owners, and fraudulently removed out of this state; and that the children of negroes and mulattoes have been kidnapped from their masters, protected and parents, and transported to distant places, and sold as slaves for life to prevent therefore such heinous offences, and to punish them when committed.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That from and after the publication of this act, no person shall sell or dispose of any servant or slave, who is or may be entitled to freedom after a term of years, or after any particular time, or upon any contingency, or in whom the seller is entitled for a term of years or limited time, with the reversion in some other person or persons, shall be valid and effectual in law to transfer any right or title in or to such servant or slave, unless the same be in writing, under the hands and seals of both the seller, or his or her authorised agent, and the purchaser, in which the period and terms of servitude or slavery, and the interest of the seller, and also the residence of the purchaser, shall be stated, and the same be acknowledged by said purchaser and seller, or his or her authorised agent, before a justice of the peace in the county where such sale shall be made, and recorded among the records of the county court of said county, within twenty days after such acknowledgment; and if any such sale should be made, and a bill of sale so aforesaid should not be so executed, acknowledged and recorded or in case the true time or condition of the slavery or servitude of such servant or slave, and the residence of said purchaser, should not be therein stated, then and in such case every such servant or slave, entitled to freedom after a term of years, or after any particular time, or on any contingency, shall be thereupon free, unless the court or jury who may decide upon the question in a trial, if a petition for freedom, under the foregoing provision, shall be of the opinion that no fraud was intended by the omission of any one of the requisites aforesaid.

Be it enacted, That whenever any person shall purchase any slave or slaves within this state, for the purpose of exporting or removing the same beyond the limits of this state, it shall be their duty to take from the seller a bill of sale for said slave or slaves, in which the age and distinguishing marks, as nearly as may be, and the name of such slave or slaves, shall be inserted, and the same shall be acknowledged before some justice of the peace of the county where the sale shall be made, and lodged to be recorded in the office of the clerk of the said county, within twenty days, and the clerk shall immediately on the receipt thereof actually record the same, and deliver a copy thereof, on demand, to the purchaser, with a certificate endorsed thereupon, under the seal of the county of the same being duly recorded, on receiving the legal fees for so recording and authenticating the same.

Be it enacted, That if any person who shall so have purchased any slave or slaves for exportation or removal from the state of Maryland, shall have the same in any county within this state, and information be lodged with any judge or justice of the peace, supported by oath or affirmation, that the deponent or affiant has reasonable ground to believe that such person, who shall so have such slave or slaves in his possession, is about to export and remove them from the state, contrary to law, it shall be the duty of such judge or justice of the peace to proceed to the house or place where such slaves may be, and such judge or justice is

hereby empowered and required to enter into any such house or place where such slave or slaves may be, and to demand of the person or persons in whose custody the said slave or slaves may be, an inspection and examination of said slave or slaves, and also of the bills of sale for them respectively, and if upon such demand and examination no bill or bills of sale are produced for either or any such slave or slaves, or if the bills of sale produced shall not have been executed, acknowledged and recorded, agreeably to the provisions herein contained, that the description of any such slave or slaves shall be, in the judgment of such judge or justice of the peace false or fraudulent; provided nevertheless that if any such person who shall have purchased or received such servant or slave, without knowing of his or her title to freedom after a term of years, or after any particular time, or upon any contingency, shall immediately after knowing thereof give information on oath, or affirmation, to one of the justices of the peace of the county where the seller shall reside, or in the county where such person may reside, or the sale may have been made, of such sale and purchase, the person so purchasing or receiving shall not be liable to prosecution or the punishment as aforesaid.

3. And be it enacted, That no sale of any servant or slave who is or may be entitled to freedom after a term of years, or after any particular time, or upon any contingency, or in whom the seller is entitled for a term of years or limited time, with the reversion in some other person or persons, shall be valid and effectual in law to transfer any right or title in or to such servant or slave, unless the same be in writing, under the hands and seals of both the seller, or his or her authorised agent, and the purchaser, in which the period and terms of servitude or slavery, and the interest of the seller, and also the residence of the purchaser, shall be stated, and the same be acknowledged by said purchaser and seller, or his or her authorised agent, before a justice of the peace in the county where such sale shall be made, and recorded among the records of the county court of said county, within twenty days after such acknowledgment; and if any such sale should be made, and a bill of sale so aforesaid should not be so executed, acknowledged and recorded or in case the true time or condition of the slavery or servitude of such servant or slave, and the residence of said purchaser, should not be therein stated, then and in such case every such servant or slave, entitled to freedom after a term of years, or after any particular time, or on any contingency, shall be thereupon free, unless the court or jury who may decide upon the question in a trial, if a petition for freedom, under the foregoing provision, shall be of the opinion that no fraud was intended by the omission of any one of the requisites aforesaid.

4. And be it enacted, That whenever any person shall purchase any slave or slaves within this state, for the purpose of exporting or removing the same beyond the limits of this state, it shall be their duty to take from the seller a bill of sale for said slave or slaves, in which the age and distinguishing marks, as nearly as may be, and the name of such slave or slaves, shall be inserted, and the same shall be acknowledged before some justice of the peace of the county where the sale shall be made, and lodged to be recorded in the office of the clerk of the said county, within twenty days, and the clerk shall immediately on the receipt thereof actually record the same, and deliver a copy thereof, on demand, to the purchaser, with a certificate endorsed thereupon, under the seal of the county of the same being duly recorded, on receiving the legal fees for so recording and authenticating the same.

5. And be it enacted, That if any person who shall so have purchased any slave or slaves for exportation or removal from the state of Maryland, shall have the same in any county within this state, and information be lodged with any judge or justice of the peace, supported by oath or affirmation, that the deponent or affiant has reasonable ground to believe that such person, who shall so have such slave or slaves in his possession, is about to export and remove them from the state, contrary to law, it shall be the duty of such judge or justice of the peace to proceed to the house or place where such slaves may be, and such judge or justice is

hereby empowered and required to enter into any such house or place where such slave or slaves may be, and to demand of the person or persons in whose custody the said slave or slaves may be, an inspection and examination of said slave or slaves, and also of the bills of sale for them respectively, and if upon such demand and examination no bill or bills of sale are produced for either or any such slave or slaves, or if the bills of sale produced shall not have been executed, acknowledged and recorded, agreeably to the provisions herein contained, that the description of any such slave or slaves shall be, in the judgment of such judge or justice of the peace false or fraudulent; provided nevertheless that if any such person who shall have purchased or received such servant or slave, without knowing of his or her title to freedom after a term of years, or after any particular time, or upon any contingency, shall immediately after knowing thereof give information on oath, or affirmation, to one of the justices of the peace of the county where the seller shall reside, or in the county where such person may reside, or the sale may have been made, of such sale and purchase, the person so purchasing or receiving shall not be liable to prosecution or the punishment as aforesaid.

6. And be it enacted, That hereafter when any servant or slave shall be committed to the gaol of any county in this state, as a runaway, agreeably to the laws now in force, and the notice required to be given by law by the sheriff shall have been given, and the time for their detention expired, and no person or persons shall have applied for and claimed said suspected runaway and proved his, her, or their title to such suspected runaway, as is now required by law, it shall be the duty of the sheriff forthwith to carry such slave or slaves before some judge of the county court, or judge of the orphans court, with his commitment, and such judge is hereby required to examine and inquire, by such means as he may deem most advisable, whether such suspected runaway be a slave or not, and if he shall have reasonable grounds to believe that such suspected runaway is a slave, he may remand such suspected runaway to prison, to be confined for such further or additional

NOTICE

Is hereby given, that the subscribers of Anne Arundel county have obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Absalom Ridgely, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are requested to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, and all persons indebted, are informed that prompt settlement is required. Suits will be brought against all those who do not pay immediate attention to this notice.

John Ridgely, } Ex'cts.
David Ridgely, }
Aug. 6, 1816. 3m.

Anne-Arundel county,
State of Maryland:

This is to certify, that on the 8th day of September 1818, Dr James Newburn brought before me, one of the justices of the peace for the county of Anne Arundel, two brown bay Mares, which he alleges had been taken up by him in the act of trespassing on his enclosures. The marks of one, about 8 or 9 years old, about 14 hands high, a small star in the forehead, a natural trotter. The other about 14 hands and an half high, a small white mark in her forehead, some small saddle spots, about 4 years old, trot and canters. The two beasts came to the subscriber's early in the spring, and were shot all round. Given under my hand and seal, this 8th day of Sept 1818.

ABNER LINTHICUM (Seal.)

The owner or owners are requested to call on me, at Major Philip Hammonds, (Head of Severn,) prove property, pay charges, and take away.

JAMES MEWBURN.

Sept 1818. 6w.

Coarse Linen Shirts.

The Charitable Society, having employed the industrious poor of this city, in manufacturing the above articles, they are deposited for sale at the stores of Joseph Sands and George Shaw.

Annapolis, June 18, 1818.

WALTER CLAGETT.

Sept 1818. 2w.

Overseer wanted.

The subscriber wishes to engage a Single Man as an Overseer for the ensuing year. None need apply unless he can be well recommended for honesty, sobriety and industry.

JONATHAN PINKNEY.

Sept 1818. 1f.

LAND FOR SALE.

In pursuance of the last will and testament of the late Benjamin Atlein, the subscribers will offer for sale, on Tuesday the 13th October next, at 12 o'clock, if fair, if not the next fairday, at the late residence of the deceased. All the Land he was possessed of, about 600 acres, bounded by the Patuxent river, about 1 mile above Pig Point. The improvements are a tolerable Water-mill, a good dwelling house and all necessary out houses and in tolerable godre par. The above property will be sold on a credit of three years, subject to the widow's dower. The purchaser will be required to give bond with two approved securities, without interest thereon. The above property will be shown to any one by applying to Mr Joseph Atlein on the premises, or Thomas Tongue, Jr. at Tracey's Landing, Anne Arundel county.

At the same time and place, by order of the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, will be sold a Negro Girl, about ten years of age, on a credit of six months, the purchaser paying bond with approved security, with interest from the day of sale.

E. ATLEIN, } Ex'rs.
T. TONGUE, Jr. }
Aug. 27.

The Editor of the Federal Gazette, Baltimore, is requested to insert the above advertisement once a week for three weeks in their respective papers, and forward their accounts to this office for collection.

Wanted to purchase,

By a person residing in this city, a Woman of good character who understands plain cooking. One from the country would be preferred. Inquire at this office.

SARAH CLEMENTS.

Aug. 20. 1f.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, Oct. 8.

ELECTION. HOUSE OF DELEGATES. Democratic.

Dr. Dennis Claude	143
John Stephen	136
Federal.	
Robert Welch, (of Ben.)	113
Addison Ridout	107
CONGRESS.	
Dr. Joseph Kent	144
John C. Weems	92
SHERIFF.	
Benjamin Gaither	157
William O'Hara	53

ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY. (No Federal opposition.)

1st	2d	3d	4th	5th	Total
Marriott	218	85	136	241	739
Est. p.	2	4	7	134	125
Dorsey	200	76	134	125	731
Stewart	190	73	185	238	761

FOR CONGRESS.

Kent	143	64	125	206	128	666
Weems	147	36	15	49	131	578
Gaither	74	95	114	215	248	776
O'Hara	196	25	53	1		275

CALVERT COUNTY.

Democratic.	1st	2d	3d	Total
Kent	172	123	61	356
B. Kent	153	142	64	359
Dalvrmble	149	115	76	340
Smith	138	112	64	334
Federal.				
R. Reynolds	90	127	111	338
Dare	68	106	111	345
Turner	59	138	121	318
Brooke	71	139	117	327

CITY OF BALTIMORE.

Kell	3,739
Breckenridge	2,986
Smith	1,335
El. Helberger	753
Tyson	1,138
Finley	1,815

MARRIED.

On Thursday last, by the Rev. Mr. COLEMAN, Mr. EPHRAIM MARSHALL, to Miss SARAH NICHOLLS, all of Anne-Arundel county.

Died, on Thursday the 1st inst. at his farm, in Anne-Arundel county, Mr. Jons Bassford, in the 70th year of his age. The deceased, when living, possessed those noble qualities of the human heart which endeared him to the affection and esteem of all those who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. We therefore rejoice in the hope, that he has gone to receive his reward from the hand of Him who gave them. *Mil. Rep.*

From the Hager's Town Torch Light

GILL NETS! GILL NETS!
To the Citizens of Washington, Frederick, and Montgomery counties,

As the General Assembly of Maryland will sit in the course of a few weeks, I take the liberty of calling the attention of the people of the upper counties to the subject of Gill Nets; that all those who may agree with me in opinion, may unite in petitions to the legislature to pass such laws as may effectually prevent the use of them hereafter in the Potomac. Since the introduction of these Nets into our waters, the people of the upper counties have experienced the most pernicious effects of this practice. It is a fact well known that many persons at the last season, after leaving their homes with their teams at the most busy season of the year, and travelling perhaps from fifty to one hundred miles to reach the nearest landing, and after being detained there a considerable time exposed to the inclemencies of the weather, and often without any shelter but what was afforded to them by the coverings of their wagons, while their crops too were suffering greatly at home, were obliged at last to return without any fish. Some procured their Herrings, but not one in ten could get the Shad they wanted for their families. These Gill Nets, it is said, are fished almost exclusively by persons from the Eastward, a covetous kind of people they must be; they would take the bread from our mouths if they could do it, and they certainly will the fish left to themselves. It is said they had five hundred vessels engaged in this business during the last season; such a number of Nets will form such an obstruction in the river, as to keep back the Schools of Herrings, will render even the catching of

them uncertain. And what adds to our grievance, the fish that are caught in this manner, are not disposed of to our Citizens, but are carried on board the vessels that take them, and carried, as an article of traffic, to some other portions of the Union, or perhaps to foreign parts.

The people of the upper counties are peculiarly situated; living remote from any of the Rivers, with which nature has so bountifully watered our state, they have only an opportunity afforded to them once a year of procuring fish of any kind for their families; and it rests with the Legislature to determine whether they shall be deprived of this right, attended as it is, with great sacrifice, expense and trouble; and it must be known too to the Members that may compose that body, that fish from long use and custom, have become indispensably necessary to our families.

If any doubt should exist as to the facts herein stated, I have only to observe that they will be entirely removed by referring to any one from either of the upper Counties, who attended the landings at either of the two last seasons; particularly the last.

Having said much more than I intended, I have only to call upon all those who feel an interest in this business to lose no time in getting signatures to such a petition as I have recommended, and also to see and converse upon the subject with such persons as they may think proper to send as Delegates to the next General Assembly; and I have also to request the favour of the Editors of the Frederick-town papers, to give these remarks a place in their respective papers, that the subject may be fully brought before the people of the upper counties.

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.
As the people of Anne Arundel County, particularly on Elk Ridge, feel equally interested on the subject of Gill Nets, it is respectfully requested that the Editors of the Annapolis papers will give publicity to these remarks.

From the National Intelligencer.
American Colonization Society.

Messrs. Gales & Seaton,

I send you, for publication, an extract of a letter from the Rev. Ebenezer Burgess the surviving agent of the American Colonization Society for exploring the west coast of Africa. It communicates the afflictive intelligence of the death of his colleague, the Rev. Samuel J. Mills. Mr. Mills was a native of New England, and had devoted a number of years in promoting the objects of the benevolent & christian societies in our country. He had spent his life in their service, and had nearly exhausted a small patrimony which he possessed. A biographical sketch of Mr. Mills, by a competent hand would not only be gratifying to his numerous friends, but seems peculiarly called for, from his distinguished zeal, his active benevolence, and the extensive usefulness of his short life.

I hope it will be furnished by some of his friends. The foundation of the disease which terminated his life was laid some time before he left this country. The suspension of his complaint, whilst in Africa, so as to enable him to perform the arduous duties of his situation, gives a favourable view of the climate of that country; more especially as Mr. Mills, being a northern man, would be more liable to be affected by a tropical climate. The information derived from the commissioners of the Society fully justify the expectation of its friends, that a situation can be procured for the proposed colony, safe, healthful, and fertile. There wants only the fostering aid of the government to carry the plans of the Society into full operation. It is hoped that the attention of a liberal and enlightened people will now be awakened; and that Congress will take a decided part and warm interest in support of the plans of the Society. The people are ready to support the government in any measure which may be adopted for that purpose. The people of colour are daily becoming more favourable, as they begin to understand the subject, and offers of co-operation & support on their part are frequently received from various parts of the country. A sufficient number have already offered their services to ensure the commencement of a respectable colony, whenever the necessary preparations are made for the first establishment.

Mr. Burgess arrived in London on the 25th of July, and may be daily expected in this country.

I am yours, &c.

Extract of a letter from the Rev. Ebenezer Burgess, one of the agents of the American Colonization Society, dated "Brig Success, from Sierra Leone to London, English Channel, 4th July, 1818."

We were received with all civility in Sierra Leone. Gov. Macarthy was unfortunately absent on a visit to the Gambia; but the commanding captain Appleton, the honourable chief justice Fitzgerald, and other gentlemen, by their kind attentions, supplied the loss. Our embassy gave great joy to many of the African colonists. We examined the schools and the public edifices, and some of the colonial towns. As might be expected, I was very happily disappointed in some things and painfully in others. There surely has been rapid improvement in some respects, within a few years, and the present prospects of the colony are good. "Rome was not built in a day."

Once more we spread our maps before us and with all our stock of African knowledge, to which I am happy to assure you that books, conversation or reflection, had added something every day since our departure from America, together with the advice and observation of gentlemen who have traded on many parts of the coast, we drew conclusions and made our arrangements.

The number of places eligible for the location of colonies, is less than one might suppose from the extent of the coast. Nearly every river has a bar or shoal at its mouth, which renders its navigation hazardous, or impracticable to ships of any considerable size. For instance, between cape Mount and the Bight of Berrin, the principal rivers are the Mesurado, Saint Andrews and Volta, neither of which opens its mouth to a large ship, or forms a harbour for its safe and convenient anchorage. The rivers Gambia & Cameroons, in the Bight of Berrin, the Gaboon and the Congo, are considered to be navigable some distance by the largest ships.

There are few bays on the Gold coast. At the European Forts and trading stations, ships usually anchor off in the roads, a few leagues from the shore. All goods are landed in boats & African canoes, which are often overset in the surf—ships, however, seldom sustain injury, because there are no strong winds except the tornadoes, which continue only a few hours, and always give a reasonable warning of their approach.

Even for a settlement purely agricultural, it seems indispensable to have a river, harbour, or bay, in the vicinity, where necessary supplies may be brought, and surplus produce exported.

In eight days after we reached

Sierra Leone, having made the best arrangements which circumstances would allow, we were in readiness for an excursion down the coast to the country of Sherbro. We took with us Messrs. John Kizell & William Martin, as interpreters, besides the pilot, captain and men of the little schooner in which we sailed. We called on Mr. Thomas Calker, head man of the Berrara Island, who embraced our object with such cordiality, that he commissioned two of his chief men to go with us and speak his mind in the councils of Sherbro. We next called on his nephew George Calker, head man of the Plantain Islands. We then proceeded to Sherbro and held consultations with the kings and head men of the country. We were always treated with civility and kindness. We made general surveys of bays, islands, rivers, and adjacent country, taking specimens of the rice, cotton, sugar cane, &c, with the entire approbation of Kings & head men, notwithstanding temporary apprehensions. These children of nature have had intercourse only with the worst class of white men, and have learned to distrust any profession of humanity or benevolence. I have only to say at present, that, if the free people of colour of the United States are disposed to remove to Sherbro, there are great tracts of uncultivated land which may be purchased at a moderate price, and that if they behave well, they may live there with the most perfect safety.

We were engaged on this excursion about six weeks, after our return to Sierra Leone, we finished our inquiries in that colony, and became satisfied that there was no sufficient reason for our wasting the rainy months on the coast, and that we could do no more with advantage to promote the objects of the American Society. We should have been happy to have sailed directly to the United States, but, as there was no American ship in the vicinity, we improved the only opportunity which offered, and took passage for England in the brig Success. We did not regret this circumstance greatly, as there appeared to be some definite reasons for visiting England.

When taking our last views of the African continent, which, for the sake of others, we had so earnestly desired to see, we rendered thanks to God, and expressed our congratulations to each other, that the principal labours and dangers of our embassy were now past. The nature of the climate, and the unknown circumstances in which we might be placed, were subjects of mature reflection before we left our country. Our minds were prepared to meet dangers, and endure trials which, through divine goodness, had never occurred. Our prospect appeared fair to return to our country, and see the faces of our friends in peace.

But the period of that event now approaches. "Respecting which neither my duties to you nor the sensibilities of my heart, will allow me to say with coldness, it has happened so." Our embassy, however humane in its design, however successful in its execution, and, however extensive or beneficial in its future consequences, is now obscured with the veil of mourning; it will occasion sorrow where there might have been joy, and, I fear, discouragement and despondence, where there should be activity and perseverance—all is right.

The health of my colleague, before he left the United States, was slender—having a stricture on the lungs and a dangerous cough. In England, it being winter he complained much of the humidity of the atmosphere. On the Atlantic, and during the whole time of our residence on the African coast, he enjoyed perfect health, and was active in business every day. On the evening of June the 5th, just two weeks after we sailed from Sierra Leone, he expressed some apprehensions of a fever, and on June 15th, 2 hours and 36 minutes, P. M. in lat. 23. 46 N. he calmly resigned his breath. I doubt not that he enjoys the reward of his pious labours, and does not desire his earthly friends to mourn for him. But, the honourable Society, in whose service he closed his life, the Bible Societies who have enjoyed his labours in years past, and thousands in the American church, will sensibly feel his loss. Had food, or medicine, or the kindest attention of fraternal love availed any thing, my dear associate would have survived; but, the event has declared the will of Heaven, and it is not my duty to murmur.

With great respect, sir, your obedient servant,

E. BURGESS.
Elias B. Caldwell, Esq. Secy
of the American Colonization Society.

From the Portsmouth, (N. H.) Oracle of Sept. 26.

Another Monster of the Deep.

The following is copied from a periodical publication, of 1784, in our possession, with a drawing of the Monster.

"A fisherman being out in a little vessel near the port of Trapani, unfortunately fell overboard, and was instantly snatched up by a monster resembling a large Sea-Dog, in sight of several other fishermen, who then made to shore with all speed, lest the monster should take a fancy to make a dinner of them next, but as soon as they had recovered from this panic, they considered the damage the monster might do their fishery, and being likewise desirous to revenge the death of their comrade, they got divers iron instruments made, to which they fixed large steel hooks, and then went out in their boats in quest of the monster, which had appeared several times before near that shore; at length having found him, they baited their hooks with pieces of horse flesh; but this did not succeed; the monster kept aloof, as it had suspected the design; wherefore they drew out a noose with a bait suspended in the middle of it, 2 or 3 men holding each end of the cord. This stratagem succeeded; the monster leaped at the bait so vigorously, that its whole head got through the noose, and the fishermen instantly pulling the rope dragged it to the shore. It was 50 feet in length, and its mouth excessively large, with three rows of teeth in the upper jaw—and the tail was 18

inches in length; the belly was proportionate to the rest of the body, being only 3 1/2 feet in circumference. It was a female, & weighed upwards of 4000 weight. The next day the fishermen cut it up, and found in it a great quantity of fish, one half of a man's skull, with the hair on, also two legs, part of the back bone, and the ribs, which they judged to be those of their unfortunate comrade who was devoured a few days before. They afterwards buried the monster, lest it should infect the air.

It appears from Pliny and other authors, that sea monsters of this kind were known to the ancients by the name of *Canis Carcharias*. —

BATTLE OF AGINCOURT.

It was some time ago mentioned that some of the Army of Occupation had been employing themselves in searching for reliefs on the field on which the famous battle of Agincourt was fought on the 25th October 1415. We are very happy to learn that their labours have been crowned with success far beyond their expectation, and number of gold pieces already found amount to upwards of sixty. Of these which is in the possession of his Grace the Duke of Bedford, is in the highest state of preservation. On one side are the arms of France, with the following inscription:—*Carolus Dei Gracia Francum rex;* and on the reverse, *vincit, P. C. regnat, P. C. Imperat,* meaning *per Christum or Crucem.*

The gentlemen engaged in this search discovered the spot where the nobles who fell on that fatal day were buried; and besides the above mentioned, various other articles have been got; many fragments of iron, and among them several arrow heads, one of them in most perfect state of preservation, two lanceheads, one six, the other eight inches long, and a spear. Several rings have been found, some of gold, and from their diminutive size are supposed to have been pledges given to the Knights their fair Dames, on departing for war. One ring is enamelled, on the outside bears, in old characters, the words *Pleine amite,* inside a flower like a rose, with *beile* after it, possibly intended as an enigma, for the lady's name, *Re belle.*—One brass ring was filled with clay,

rest of the fleet in circa male, & weight. The next up, and four feet of fish, one hair on, the back bone they judged fortunate, and a few afterwards burn should infect t

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POET'S CORNER.

From Poulson's American Daily Advertiser.

Mr. Poulson,

A few days since I accidentally visited the grave of DENNIE; the following tribute to his memory was pen ned on the spot, which, if deemed worthy of insertion, is at your service.

BOSTON BARD.

AH, who is he that sleepeth here,
Where rose nor lily bloom?
What spot that seemeth lone and drear;
What weed-encircled tomb?
I hear the voice of answering wo,
"Immortal DENNIE sleeps below."

Stranger, that treadest o'er this mound,
Remember who is laid
Beneath the cold but hallowed ground.
Whereon thy foot has strayed;
Check not the chrysalis offering deer—
The dust of DENNIE slumbereth here.

Ye virgins, to this turf repair,
And deck your poet's urn,
Drop on the wreath affection's tear,
Then silently return:
Let all your steps be soft and slow,
Remember, DENNIE sleeps below.

Ye sons of song, who hither come,
Your harps with cypress twined,
Oh, lay them silent on the tomb—
A brother's here enshrined:
No earthly strain should dare to flow;
Remember DENNIE sleeps below.

THE BRIEF REMARKER.

He that despiseth small things shall fall by little and little."

Ecclesiasticus.

This text, though apocryphal, is consonant to the whole tenor of human experience.

Time, which is of such invaluable account to every human being, is made up of little particles that ever are flying away from us, and never to return; No, never.

Time that ensueth
Is but the death of time that went before.

Youth is the death of childhood; age of youth."

How inconceivably small are the passing moments! yet they are not to be continued. For of these is the whole duration of life composed; and it is the assiduous and wise use of moments, that crowns life with honour. On the other hand, by undervaluing the moments and neglecting to employ them, whole days and whole years are lost.

We often complain of the shortness of the whole, and at the same time are daily making prodigal waste of the parts. We carelessly throw away thousands and millions of the small fractions of time; else, in most cases we should have time enough.

So it happeneth that in the acquisition of knowledge, many a time and oft, the race is not to the swift. Many a wondrous boy, that confined altogether in the native force of his genius, has been left far behind his contemporaries of smaller talent, but of unwearied assiduity. Nor does history scarcely record the single instance of a man truly great in point of knowledge, who did not diligently improve even the small fractions of his time. In short, with the exception of a few remarkable cases much more is effected by the dint of application than by the dint of genius. The fabled mouse with unweariable diligence ate in twain the cable, which a giant could not have parted by main strength. And besides, if it be of great value to know how to bear tedious moments with fortitude and patience, it is of still greater value to be able to prevent their being tedious; which can be accomplished only by turning them to good account, through assiduous diligence in proper and useful pursuits.

Nor is the apocryphal text that I am commenting upon, of less pertinence application to the interesting subjects of economy and morals.

It is the hand of the diligent that maketh rich. Most estates have been acquired by little and little; by regular and well applied industry, by small savings; and by a prudent care against waste in even the smallest matters. By these means, in a long series of years, estates have grown up to such a magnitude as the owners themselves would be puzzled to account for. They had met with nothing that could be termed great good luck. The wheel of fortune never turned them out a lottery prize, neither did they ever gather a single sheaf from the field of speculation; and they themselves can hardly see, how their estates have waxed so large. The truth of it however is, that small annual

savings, so judiciously managed as to be made constantly productive, will, in the space of half a century, count up to the magnitude of considerable wealth. On the contrary, many of the estates that are spent, chiefly leak out in small streamlets. The heirs, or owners, are neither stained with gross vices, nor chargeable with wanton prodigality. But small chgs they have committed, or at least neglected. And what from lack of industry, or the misapplication of it, and what from incessant little wastes in door and out, their all is gone at length, and they look about them, deeply wondering how the catastrophe hath happened.

Turn we now to the consideration of Morals;—and here, also, our text holds true.—No man scarcely commits a crime of the blackest grain till he hath ripened himself for it by degrees. It is by little and little, he plunges into the depths of turpitude. He begins with contemplating small things; with disregarding the minor points in the code of morality; and, step by step, he advances, till at length he becomes capable of crimes, of which the bare thought would have struck him with horror at his first outset.

Here, a youth of natural likeliness consorts with theville and dissipates; not because he feels any hankering for the intoxicating cup, but because he loves sport and jollity. Presently however, his moral nature is corrupted. By imperceptible degrees he slides into intemperance, proflanity, lewdness, deep gaming; and turns out at last either a desperate villain, or a lumpish sot.

There, a youth of good parts, of considerable learning, and possessed of pleasing social qualities, is seen, nevertheless, from his very cradle, to trespass often, in the small way, against truth and integrity. He begins with petty falsehoods and petty frauds, mere childish or juvenile roguery, which the doting parent interprets for a mark of sprightly genius, rather than the inceptive blossom of foul corruption. Unchecked in childhood, and perhaps flattered in his art and cunning; as he advances in age, his genius tak a wider range. By little and little he proceeds on, till, after no long while, he adventures upon great things, and is arraigned before the bar of justice as a perjur, a swindler, a forger, or a thief.

In short, were all the tenants of our state prisons to publish a true and full account of themselves, it would be found, for the most part, that purile immorality tolerated & encouraged were the seeds which had ripened into so fearful a crop.

Connecticut Courant.

LANDS FOR SALE.

By virtue of a deed of trust from Richard H. Harwood, Esq. of the city of Annapolis, the subscribers offer for sale the following lands, to w: A plantation on Elk Ridge, in Anne Arundel county, on which the said Richard H. Harwood resided about three miles above M. Coy's Tavern, containing about 412 1/2 acres. The roads from M. Coy's up the country, and from Owens's mills to Baltimore, pass through this land. The best judges are of opinion that it is capable of being made equal to any of the Elk Ridge lands. There are on it a good dwelling house, and convenient out houses, a garden, a spring of most excellent water very near the house, and an ice house. They will also sell parts of several tracts of land, the whole being in one body, and containing about 616 1/4 acres, being in Charles county, adjoining Bear Town for terms aply to the subscribers,

HENRY H. HARWOOD,
RICHARD HARWOOD, of Thos.
Annapolis, Sept. 3.

The Editors of the Federal Gazette and American of Baltimore, are requested to insert the above twice a week for three weeks, and forward their accounts to this office.

FOR SALE.

That valuable Lot of Ground No 59, opposite the Church, lately in the possession of Mr. Thomas Brown, fronting 82 feet on the Church Circle, and running back with Doctor-street, 402 feet to Cathedral street, thence with Cathedral street 82 feet, and thence to the Church Circle. The Lot is enclosed with a good post and rail fence. There is a basement story of Brick for a house 30 feet by 40 on it, nearly ready for the first floor. Likewise may be had at moderate prices, Doors, Sashes, Shutters, Door and Window frames, &c. enough of each kind to finish the building. The terms of sale will be made known by applying to JOHN SHAW.

Annapolis, August 13.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne-Arundel County Orphans Court,

September 23, 1818.

On application by petition of Thomas Benson, administrator of Basil Smith, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, & that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.

John Gassaway, Reg. Wills,

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the

orphan's court of Anne-Arundel county,

letters of administration on the

personal estate of Basil Smith, late

of Anne-Arundel county deceased,

and persons having claims against

the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereto

the subscriber, at or before the

1st day of December next, for the

space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland

Gazette and Political Intelligencer.

John Gassaway, Reg. Wills,

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AUGUST HAMMER,

No. 173, Baltimore street.

Has received an extensive additional supply of the following articles, viz: Full'd Stockings, Socks, and Gloves, a complete assortment and very low priced.

Looking Glasses of various sizes and well assured.

100 boxes Looking Glass Plates 8 by

10, 12 by 10, 14 by 14 and 17 by 10.

Also, Hollow Glass, fine and common

Combs, Tortoise Shells, Mock Shell,

Ivory and Horn, &c. at lowest manu

factory prices.

Violins and Violin Strings, Guitars,

Clarionets, Flageolets and Flutes,

Guns and Gunlocks, Pistols, Oil

Cloth, Beads completely assorted, Mar-

bles, Flints, Steyer-mark Cutting

Knives, Scythes, Scythe Stones, Coffee

Mills, Iron Lamps, Spring Lancets,

Cotton Laces and Thread Edgings, Rib-

bons, assorted Galloons, Craps, do for

hats, Hat Covers & Hat Linings, Boot

Web and Boot Cord, Snuff Boxes, a

variety of Plated and Glass Buttons,

Sewing Silk and Twist, Thread, Tapes,

&c. Also,

A few boxes of Toys, suitable for

Christmas gifts.

Which, together with a great variety of

other plain and fancy articles (too nu-

merous to specify) will be sold on ac-

commodating terms.

October 1.

PUBLIC SALE.

By order of the honourable Judges

of Prince George's county court, will

be exposed to public sale, to the high-

est bidder, on the fourth day of No-

vember next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. on

the premises, all the right, title into

rest and claim, of the late John Bing,

of Bladensburg, of, in and to a certain

piece of Land called Pleasant Prospect,

and part Fairfax Beall, containing 94 1/2

acres, laying on the East side of the

road leading to Annapolis from Bladensburg, and about one mile and a half

from the latter place; about 20 acres

in wood, a large portion of meadow

land unimproved. The improvements

calculated for a small family. A fur-

ther description is deemed unnecessary,

as it is presumed those inclined to pur-

chase will view the property, (which

will be shewn by the trustee at any

time on application,) between this and

the day of sale. The terms prescrib-

ed by the court are, that the purchas-

er or purchasers give bond with secu-

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tioned for the payment of the pur-

chase money at six and twelve months

from the day of sale, with interest upon

the whole amount of the purchase mon-

ey, as the instalments become due;

and upon the ratification of said sale

by the honourable court, and payment

in full of the purchase money, a good

and sufficient deed for the same will

be made by order of the court aforesaid.

ZEPHANIAH TYLER, Trustee.

October 1. 1818. Trustee.

2

Chancery Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the Court

of Chancery of the State of Maryland

the subscriber will expose to public

sale on the premises, on Tuesday the

twenty seventh day of October instant,

if fair, if not the first fair day thereafter.

A tract or parcel of Land called

Part of Brown's Adventure, lying on

Patapsco river, at the mouth of Rock

creek, about 12 miles from the city of

Baltimore, formerly the residence of

John Boone, of John.—About 60 acres

of the land is covered with young ches-

nut and other wood, the residue being

cleared. There is on the land a fine

orchard, and two comfortable dwelling

houses, kitchens, and other necessary

out houses. The land is well adapted

to plaster of paris, and great advan-

tages can be derived from the use of

sea ore, which is in great abundance

MARYLAND GAZETTE AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

[VOL. LXXVI.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1818.

No. 42.]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
BY
JONAS GREEN,
CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price—Three Dollars [per Annum.

IN COUNCIL.

March 18, 1818.

Ordered, That the Act passed at December session eighteen hundred and seventeen, entitled, An act to prevent the unlawful exportation of negroes and mulattoes, and to alter and amend the laws concerning runaways, be published once in each week, for the space of six months, in the Maryland Gazette at Annapolis, the Federal Gazette and Federal Republican at Baltimore, the Frederick town Herald, the Torch Light at Hager's-town, the Western Herald at Cumberland, and the Easton Gazette.

By order,

NINIAN PINKNEY,
Clerk of the Council.

AN ACT

To prevent the unlawful exportation of negroes and mulattoes, and to alter and amend the laws concerning runaways.

Whereas, the laws heretofore enacted for preventing the kidnapping of free negroes and mulattoes, and of transporting out of this state negroes and mulattoes entitled to their freedom after a term of years, have been found insufficient to restrain the commission of such crimes and misdemeanors; and it hath been found moreover, that servants and slaves have been seduced from the service of their masters and owners, and fraudulently removed out of this state; and that the children of free negroes and mulattoes have been kidnapped from their masters, protected and parents, and transported to distant places, and sold as slaves for sale; to prevent therefore such heinous offenses, and to punish them when committed,

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That from and for the publication of this act, no master shall sell or dispose of any servant or slave, who is or may be entitled to freedom after a term of years, or upon any contingency, or in whom the seller is entitled for a term of years or limited time, with the reversion in some other person or persons, shall be valid and effectual in law to transfer any right or title in or to such servant or slave, unless the same be in writing, under the hands and seals of both the seller, or his or her authorized agent, and the purchaser, in which the period and terms of servitude or slavery, and the interest of the seller, and also the residence of the purchaser, shall be stated, and the same be acknowledged by said purchaser and seller, or his or her authorized agent, before a justice of the peace in the county where such sale shall be made, and recorded among the records of the county court of said county, within twenty days after such acknowledgment; and if any such sale should be made, and bill of sale so aforesaid should not be so executed, acknowledged and recorded, or in case the true time or condition of the slavery or servitude of such servant or slave, and the residence of said purchaser, should not be therein stated, then and in such case every such servant or slave, entitled to freedom after a term of years, or after any particular time, or on any contingency, shall be thereupon free, unless the court or jury who may decide upon the question in a trial, if a petition for freedom, under the foregoing provision, shall be of the opinion that no fraud was intended by the omission of any one of the requisites aforesaid, and in case any other person shall be entitled to a reversion or remainder in said slave, then the said court shall adjudge them free, and if said court shall adjudge them to be slaves for life, or for a term of years, and it shall appear that said slave or slaves shall have been purchased with intent to remove them from the state of Maryland, and no bill of sale for the same shall have been taken for such slave or slaves, or a false or fraudulent bill of sale, then the said court shall order such slave to be sold for the time such slave may have to serve, for the benefit of the county, or for the mayor and city council of Baltimore, if the aforesaid proceedings should be had in Baltimore city court; but if any slave or slaves, after a term of years, or upon any contingency, then the said servant or slave shall become immediately the right and property of the said person entitled to such reversion or remainder, in the same manner as if the event or time in which the reversion or remainder was to accrue had actually occurred, unless the court or jury who may decide upon the accrual of such remainder or reversion under the foregoing provision, shall be of the opinion that no fraud was intended by the omission of any one of the requisites aforesaid.

4
Be it enacted, That whenever any person shall purchase any slave or slaves within this state, for the purpose of exporting or removing the same beyond the limits of this state, it shall be their duty to take from the seller a bill of sale for said slave or slaves, in which the age and distinguishing marks, as nearly as may be, and the name of such slave or slaves, shall be inserted, and the same shall be acknowledged before some justice of the peace of the county where the sale shall be made, and lodged to be recorded in the office of the clerk of the said county, within twenty days, and the clerk shall immediately on the receipt thereof, actually record the same, and deliver a copy thereof, on demand, to the purchaser, with certificate endorsed thereupon, under the seal of the county, of the same being duly recorded, on receiving the legal fees for so recording and authenticating the same.

5
Be it enacted, That if any person who shall so have purchased any slave or slaves for exportation or removal from the state of Maryland, shall have the same in any county within this state, and information be lodged with any judge or justice of the peace, supported by oath or affirmation, that the deponent or affirmer has reasonable ground to believe that such person, who shall so have such slave or slaves in his possession, is about to export and remove them from the state, contrary to law, it shall be the duty of such judge or justice of the peace to proceed to the house or place where such slaves may be, and such judge or justice is

hereby empowered and required to enter into any such house or place where such slave or slaves may be, and to demand of the person or persons in whose custody the said slave or slaves may be, an inspection and examination of said slave or slaves, and also of the bills of sale for them respectively, and if upon such demand and examination no bill or bills of sale are produced for either or any such slave or slaves, or if the bills of sale produced shall not have been executed, acknowledged and recorded, agreeably to the provisions herein contained, that the description of any such slave or slaves shall be, in the judgment of such judge or justice of the peace false or fraudulent, then it shall be the duty of such judge or justice of the peace to cause such slave or slaves, for whom no bill of sale is produced, or for whom a false or fraudulent bill of sale is produced, to go before some judge or justice of the peace of the county aforesaid, and the person or persons who has or have said slave or slaves in possession shall also appear, & enter into a recognizance before the same judge or justice of the peace, with two sufficient securities in the sum of one thousand dollars, for every such servant or slave in his, her, or their possession, without bills of sale as is herein provided for, to appear at the next county court to answer to the petition of said slave or slaves; and if such judge or justice shall have reason to suspect that such slave or slaves have been stolen by such person or persons, or received by them, knowing them to be stolen, or that they had knowingly aided therein, in such cases the recognizance shall provide for their answering such offence; and if such person or persons, so having such slave or slaves, shall refuse or neglect to enter into such recognizance, then such judge or justice of the peace shall commit said person or persons, and such slave or slaves, to the gaol of the county, and the said judge or justice of the peace shall make return of said commitment to the county court, or Baltimore city court if then in session, and if not in session then to the next term of said courts respectively; or if such person, having entered into such recognizance, shall refuse to appear a greeably thereto, or if having appeared it shall appear that such slave or slaves is or are entitled to freedom, then the court shall adjudge them free, and if said court shall adjudge them to be slaves for life, or for a term of years, and it shall appear that said slave or slaves shall have been purchased with intent to remove them from the state of Maryland, and no bill of sale for the same shall have been taken for such slave or slaves, or a false or fraudulent bill of sale, then the said court shall order such slave to be sold for the time such slave may have to serve, for the benefit of the county, or for the mayor and city council of Baltimore, if the aforesaid proceedings should be had in Baltimore city court; but if any slave or slaves, after a term of years, or upon any contingency, then the said servant or slave shall become immediately the right and property of the said person entitled to such reversion or remainder, in the same manner as if the event or time in which the reversion or remainder was to accrue had actually occurred; *Provided*, that the said person, so entitled to the reversion or remainder, shall pay the costs of the proceedings which may have been had in the case, otherwise the said servant or slave shall be sold for the use of the county, or the mayor and city council of Baltimore, for the time he or she may have been bound to serve the person who sold said servant or slave; provided, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to extend to the case of any citizen removing from the state of Maryland with his servants and slaves, provided such citizen shall have resided within the state one year next preceding such removal, or to any person travelling with his or her servants or slaves in or through the state, not purchased with intent to export the same within the meaning of this act.

6
Be it enacted, That hereafter when any servant or slave shall be committed to the gaol of any county in this state, as a runaway, agreeably to the laws now in force, and the notice required to be given by law by the sheriff shall have been given, and the time for their detention expired, and no person or persons shall have applied for and claimed said suspected runaway, and proved his, her, or their title to such suspected runaway, as is now required by law, it shall be the duty of the sheriff forthwith to carry such slave or slaves before some judge of the county court, or judge of the orphans court, with his commitment, and such judge is hereby required to examine and inquire, by such means as he may deem most advisable, whether such suspected runaway be a slave or not, and if he shall have reasonable grounds to believe that such suspected runaway is a slave, he may remand such suspected runaway to prison, to be confined for such further or additional

time as he may judge right and proper; and if he shall have reason to believe that such suspected runaway is the slave of any particular person, he shall cause such notice to be given by the sheriff, to such supposed owner, as he may think most advisable, but if said judge shall not have reasonable ground to believe such suspected runaway to be a slave, he shall forthwith order such suspected runaway to be released, and if no person shall apply for such suspected runaway, after he may be remanded, within the time for which he may be remanded, and prove his, her or their title as the law now requires, the said sheriff shall, at the expiration of such time, relieve and discharge such suspected runaway, and in either case when such suspected runaway shall be discharged, the expenses of keeping such runaway in confinement shall be levied on the county as other county expenses are now levied.

7
And be it enacted, That in all cases where jurisdiction, power and authority, are given by this act to the several county courts in this state, for matters arising in said counties, the same power and jurisdiction is hereby vested exclusively in Baltimore city court, for all matters arising in Baltimore county or city, and not in Baltimore county court.

8
And be it enacted, That this law shall not take effect until after the first day of July next, and the governor and council be directed, and they are hereby directed, to publish this law once a week for six months from the passage thereof in the newspapers in which the laws or orders of this state are generally published.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And for Sale, at this Office,

The Laws of Maryland,

Passed December Session, 1817.

Price—\$1 50.

ALSO,

The Votes & Proceedings

of last Session.

Price—\$1 50.

BLANKS

For Sale at this Office.

Declarations on Promissory Notes, and bills of exchange against Drawer, first, second, and third Endorser, in assumption generally.

Debt on Bond and Single Bill, Common Bonds, Appeal do, Tobacco Notes, &c. &c.

June 11.

LANDS FOR SALE.

By virtue of a deed of trust from Richard H. Harwood, Esq. of the city of Annapolis, the subscribers offer for sale the following lands, to wit: A plantation on Elk Ridge, in Anne Arundel county, on which the said Richard H. Harwood resided, about three miles above M' Coy's Tavern, containing about 412 1/2 acres. The roads from M' Coy's up the country, and from Owens's mills to Baltimore, pass through this land. The best judges are of opinion that it is capable of being made equal to any of the Elk Ridge lands. There are on it a good dwelling house, and convenient out houses, a garden, a spring of most excellent water very near the house, and an ice house. They will also sell parts of several tracts of land, the whole being in one body, and containing about 415 1/4 acres, being in Charles county, adjoining Bear Town. For terms apply to the subscribers,

HENRY H. HARWOOD,
RICHARD HARWOOD, of Thos. Annapolis, Sept. 3.

The Editors of the Federal Gazette and American of Baltimore, are requested to insert the above twice a week for three weeks, and forward their accounts to this office.

Farmers Bank of Maryland,

22d Sept. 1818.

The President and Directors of the Farmers Bank of Maryland have declared a dividend of 4 per cent on the stock of said Bank, for six months ending the first and payable on or after the 1st of October next, to stockholders on the Western Shore at the Bank at Annapolis, and to stockholders on the Eastern Shore at the Branch Bank at Eastern, upon personal application, on the exhibition of powers of Attorney, or by correct simple order. By order of the Board.

JONAS PINKNEY, Cash.

Sept. 24.

The Editors of the Maryland Republican, Annapolis, Federal Gazette and American, Baltimore, will publish the above once a week for three weeks.

NOTICE

Is hereby given, that the subscribers of Anne Arundel county have obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Absalom Ridgely, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are requested to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, and all persons indebted, are informed that prompt settlement is required. Suits will be brought against all those who do not pay immediate attention to this notice.

John Ridgely, David Ridgely, Ex'ctrs.

Aug. 6, 1818. 3m.

Anne-Arundel county,

State of Maryland:

This is to certify, that on the 8th day of September, 1818, Dr. James Mewburn brought before me, one of the justices of the peace for the county aforesaid, two brown bay Mares, which he alleges had been taken up by him in the act of trespassing on his enclosures. The marks of one, about 8 or 9 years old, about 14 hands high, a small star in the forehead, a natural trotter. The other about 14 hands and an half high, a small white mark in her forehead, some small saddle spots, about 4 years old, trots and canters. The two beasts came to the subscriber's early in the spring, and were shod all round. Given under my hand and seal, this 8th day of Sept. 1818.

ABNER LINTHICUM (Seal.)

The owner or owners are requested to call on me, at Major Philip Hammonds, (Head of Severn,) prove property, pay charges, and take away.

5 JAMES MEWBURN.

Sept. 17. 6w.

Wanted to purchase,

By a person residing in this city, a woman of good character who understands plain cooking. One from the country would be preferred. Inquire at this office.

Aug. 20. 9 tf.

PUBLIC SALE.

By order of the honourable Judges of Prince George's county court, will be exposed to public sale, to the highest bidder, on the fourth day of November next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. on the premises, all the right, title, interest and claim, of the late John Bing, of Bladensburg, of, in and to certain piece of Land called Pleasant Prospect, and part Fairfax Beall, containing 94 1/2 acres, laying on the East side of the road leading to Annapolis from Bladensburg, and about one mile and a half from the latter place, about 20 acres in wood, a large portion of meadow land unimproved. The improvements calculated for a small family. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed those inclined to purchase will view the property, (which will be shewn by the Trustee at any time on application,) between this and the day of sale. The terms prescribed by the court are, that the purchasers or purchasers give bond with security, approved by the Trustee, conditioned for the payment of the purchase money at six and twelve months from the day of sale, with interest upon the whole amount of the purchase money, as the instalments become due; and upon the ratification of said sale by the honourable court, and payment in full of the purchase money, a good and sufficient deed for the same will be made by order of the court aforesaid.

ZEPHANIAH PRATHER,
Trustee.

October 1. ts.

Planters Bank of Prince George's County,

Sept. 24, 1818.

The following regulations are to be observed by all persons having transactions at this Bank:

The hours of business, from 9 o'clock in the morning until 3 o'clock in the afternoon, during which hours the Bank will be open every day in the year, Sunday, Christmas day, and the 4th day of July, excepted. The Board of Directors will meet every Thursday at 11 o'clock.

All notes intended to be offered for discount, must be in the form which has been prescribed by the Directors, and be lodged in Bank on Wednesday, to be laid before the Board of Directors, on the succeeding day.

Discounts will be placed to the credit of the applicants on the day they are admitted, and may be drawn for, at any time, after 9 o'clock the following day.

Where discounts shall be applied for on personal security, two indorsers are required of undoubted credit.

By order,

TRUEMAN TYLER, Cash.

October 1.

3

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, Oct. 15.

Several of the Baltimore papers, in stating the number of votes received by the federal candidates in this city, give Mr. Ridout but 10 votes, whereas Mr. R. received 109.

ELECTION.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Joseph Tomlinson, William Shaw, Salmon Thomas, James Tidball—Federalists, are elected for Allegany county.

BALTIMORE COUNTY.

Democratic.

Orrick,	1671
Showrs,	1758
Snowden,	1734
Thomas,	1226

CECIL COUNTY.

Democratic.

Delegates for Assembly.

John Wroth,	973
David Macky,	968
John Massit,	891
David Patten,	987

Federal.

CONGRESS.

Philip Reed,	666
Sheriff.	
John H. Lushy,	791

Delegates for Assembly.

John R. Evans,	776
Matthew Pearce,	723
John Stump,	724
Elisha Kirk,	785

HARFORD COUNTY.

Congress.

Stevenson Archer,	1103
Philip Reed,	704

Delegates—Dem.

Israel D. Maulsby,	
Alexander Norris,	
James Steel,	
George Henderson,	

Sheriff.

Joshua Guyton—Dem.

DORCHESTER COUNTY.

Delegates—Dem.

S. Frazier,	890
Eccleston,	888
Lake,	878
J. R. Pitt,	854

Sheriff.

Brierwood,	898
Federal,	
Lecompte,	898
Pitt,	876
Keene,	876
Griffith,	865

Sheriff.

Kerwin,	690

KENT COUNTY.

Assembly.

Delegates—Dem.

W. Wickes,	P. Brooke,	P. Prior,	R. Rasen.	
Lower	142	151	152	162
Middle	158	166	166	154
Upper	170	181	203	198

470	498	521	514
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Federal.

T. Tilghman,	K. Knight,	S. Spencer,	H. Johnson.	
Lower	144	159	152	170
Middle	203	188	192	190
Upper	165	181	160	155

Congress.

Lower	121	188	
Middle	105	247	
Upper	179	174	

398	609		
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CAROLINE COUNTY.

Delegates.

Delegates—Dem.

H. Holbrook,	S. Salisbury,	W. Willis,	W. Whirby.	
Upper	169	164	167	175
Middle	228	223	209	206
Lower	257	235	246	226

654	622	622	607
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Federal.

P. Porter,	K. Keene,	H. Houston,	H. Highbett.	
Upper	147	153	142	152
Mid le	303	288	283	279
Lower	151	136	143	126

601	577	568	557
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FREDERICK COUNTY.

For Assembly—Dem.

	Hawkins.	Cockey.	Worthington.	Smith.
Districts.				
Buck's Town, No 1	93	92	92	90
Frederick,	2 524	523	530	516
Middletown,	3 548	546	543	545
Craeger's Town,	4 241	241	243	240
Emmitsburg,	5 212	213	212	211
Taney Town,	6 190	192	190	189
Westminster,	7 428	481	459	460
Liberty,	8 235	233	236	232
New Market,	9 210	210	212	210
Total,	2681	2731	2717	2693

For Assembly—Federal.

	Ross.	Howard.	Davis.	McPherson.
Creager,				1330

Sheriff.

X.

For the Gazette.

Salivation of Horses; or Slabbers.

Mr. Green.

This subject, so generally spoken of, and so universally prevalent for many years in the United States, so afflictive and dangerous, particularly to the horses of the farmers, seems of late to have attracted some attention in the Eastern States.

But this, like every other subject, be it ever so important, or interesting in its own nature, of universal notoriety, fails to attract proper attention, simply because every one sees, and every one knows it. Yesterday I saw an article in a Boston paper ascribing the cause of this strange disease to the cobwebs which we every day see in our fields, in the summer and fall.

It is very probable the editor of that paper, & like him, many others in the United States, & elsewhere, have been led into that opinion by an article, which I had noticed some time since, in the Domestic Encyclopedia, American edition, which I will crave your indulgence to read to you. I will quote just enough of it to answer our present purpose. It is in these words: "In the first volume of Anderson's Recreations is a paper on this disease, which it is now known was written by Col. Tatnam, (generally pronounced here and in Washington, Tatnam,) at present in London, and author of several late and ingenious works. From the facts collected by Col. T. it is highly probable that the disease proceeds, at least in N. Carolina, from the cobwebs which bespread the ground every where in autumn. But whether the infectious particles are taken in thro' the nose or mouth, or both, seems to be yet unsettled."

"It appears to be cobwebs moist that produced the disease. By experiment dry cobwebs were found innocent." So far the learned author of the D. C. Almanac, and in this pretended state of improvement and of science, we might venture to challenge the world for a parallel to the above. The editor in New England observes, that the disease in question has been noticed to exist there 10 or 15 years. It is of a much earlier date in this state. Some have ascribed it to clover; some to the introduction of Gypsum, and many again to some unknown herb or weed. These are, however, all surmises, perhaps equally as well founded as the theory of Col. T. so learnedly copied into the pages of the Domestic Encyclopedia. It may, however, be observed, that as to the real cause, we are yet placed, like a boy hoodwinked, playing blindman's buff; we grope about in the dark, with both hands extended, & like him, are as prone to bump our nose or our forehead against the most unreasonable and unfounded hypothesis, as against the real cause, supported by sound reasons deduced from analogy or real experience. Analogy will compel us to acknowledge, that poison dry, or poison wet, will produce its direful effects upon the horsekind, as well as mankind. And reason and analogy will also induce us to acknowledge, that the cobwebs of North Carolina, can have no other, and no more noxious qualities, than those of any other state in the Union. Nor is it more probable that a greater quantity of those cobwebs exist in that state than in any other state. These cobwebs are common not only to North America, but also to Europe; in the moist climate of the British Isles, exceedingly so; yet the slabbers, or the salivation of horses, was never known there. These cobwebs always existed; but even in this state, as well as in North Carolina, this disease had not been known. It is the product of late years, say from 20 to 25 years—some say 15 years. Conclusively then it is not the effects produced by cobwebs; nor is it reasonable to ascribe this disease to clover grass; because this grass has existed in Europe for ages, and no slabbers exists there. Neither cobwebs nor clover

are to be seen on the College green in this city; yet we have seen horses there afflicted with the slabbers. Therefore it is conclusive that neither of these foregoing imaginary causes produce this complaint—some again there are, who imagine plaster of paris has produced it.

But Gypsum had never been at all there: nor are any noxious weeds or plants observed to grow there. It can be proven that in a field where there is no clover grass, and the slabbers to affect the horses which browse there, then the clover is not the cause. If this field of natural grass be overspread with dry or wet cobwebs, and does not produce this complaint, then cobwebs are not the cause. I believe it is more or most prevalent, after great rains, which produce an abundant growth of soft and fresh grass, after the great heats of June and July. For I believe it does not prevail in the spring, let the grass or herbage be ever so abundant, or the rains ever so great. Dry food, or plenty of salt, instantly stops the salivation. If we cannot trace the cause, it were wise to find out some positive preventative. It is also possible asserted that a few blades of cabbage stops the salivation. If this be so, the cause of it is most probably, an acid in the stomach of the horse; because it is a well established fact, that a head of cabbage will restore a cask of wine, which may have been, by any accident, rendered sour. The query then arises what occasions this acid in the stomach of the horse? We have the cure, but want the preventive.

1. Is it occasioned by any particular species of grass, herb, or weed, which springs up towards autumn?

2. To the seed of clover or of any other grass? Or to any insect, which at that season of the year, become very numerous?

As to the latter, the small red ant are the most multitudinous, and might be taken in imperceptibly in great numbers. It may be also observed, in respect to the 2d query, that if clover seed has this quality, why does it not produce the same effects in the stable and at all other seasons of the year?

As to the former, the small red ant are the most multitudinous, and might be taken in imperceptibly in great numbers. It may be also observed, in respect to the 2d query, that if clover seed has this quality, why does it not produce the same effects in the stable and at all other seasons of the year?

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letter, dated Wood
July 7, 1818, to
lton, Connecticut.

hains of this letter,

an account of a

in the state of Ohio

red I shall give you

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3, Jones, Esq. Geor
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on the banks of De

the north-east branch

in lat. 38 deg. 59 m

Oil Spring. This

greatest curiosities

in the form of a w

down on the brain

observations, which

nearly as I can desc

in. The well is ab

from the edge of

has been accurately

certained to be forty-two feet deep
from the surface of the ground to
the bottom, and is three feet in di
ameter at the top. A piece of a
large button, wood tree has been
bollowed out and placed for a curb
on the top to prevent people from
falling into it. The oil boils up
continually, like the boiling of a
large soap kettle, and runs into the
creek in a small stream. It is as
fine as any sperm oil from the head
of a sperm whale. The quantity
which rises is about five barrels a
week. I followed the creek up and
down nearly three miles, and found
it completely covered with oil. I
found an old ladle lying near, which
I dipped into the oil and forced it
down into the water, and found the
oil to be three feet deep. I drew
out with the ladle as fine salt water
as I ever tasted in the ocean. I then
tried the goodness of the oil, and
found it to burn clear and bright.
A boy, a few weeks since, in order
to ascertain whether oil would burn
on water, touched a firebrand to
that on the creek; instantly it was
a tremendous flame, which as
cended 200 feet in the air, nearly a
mile up and down the stream. I
saw limbs of trees, which were
nearly one hundred feet high, burnt
as smooth as if the blaze of a
fire had struck them. The
smell of the oil very much resem
bles that of British oil."

Conn. Courant.

Extract of a letter from a gentle
man in New York, to his corre
spondent in Albany, dated 30th
Sept. 1818.

Government is fitting out an ex
pedition to the Rocky Mountains
and the North west Coast. It is
said to be an expedition of disco
very, and is to be conducted by a
able and scientific men, attended by
a military force. A steam boat is
now building at Pittsburgh for this
expedition, and which it is expect
ed will be able to proceed up the
Missouri to its source. It is ascer
tained that there is a passage thro
the Rocky Mountains, and at the
distance of about five miles after
you pass the mountains, a branch of
the Columbia commences running,
to the Pacific Ocean. It is intend
ed to take the steam boat to pieces
at the mountains, and rebuild her in
the river. The expedition is to
transverse the continent by water, &
be absent about two years.—It
will pass the first winter on this
side the Rocky Mountains."

FOREIGN.

From the N. Y. Evening Post of
Oct. 8.

By the arrival yesterday afternoon
of the ship Marcus, from Havre,
we have received a file of French
papers to the 23d of Aug. Except
the following articles, which we
translate from the Journal of De
bates, they contain nothing worth
copying.

Innspruck, Aug. 2.

Letters from Italy inform us, that
the American squadron is yet in
the road of Livourna, where it is
obliged to observe the quarantine.

Paris, Aug. 5.

They write from Livourna that
the naval division of the U. States
does not seem disposed to leave this
latitude. The most of the officers
have hired country seats in the en
virons of the city. They spend
much money. Their sumptuous
ways makes us think that all repub
lics do not resemble that of Lycour
gu. A great dinner was given late
at the anchorage, in memory of the
American independence.—It is said,
that when the repast was over,
the guests shewed their enthusiasm,
by throwing the plate, the silver
ware, and every thing which had
served to cover the table, into the
water.

(We publish the above just as we
find it, but we very much doubt the
correctness of the representation.)

London, Aug. 19.

The late Mr. Arbuthnot is thus
described by the editor of the Dub
lin Journal, from a personal know
ledge of that unfortunate gentle
man.

"Arbuthnot was an amiable man,
but the child of misfortune. At an
early age, he became an orphan; his
father was drowned, and his mother
died in a mad house; and now, in
the prime of life, he has fallen a vic
tim to injustice."

London, Aug. 20.
Launch of a line of battle ship in
the E. Indies.

On the 8th of January last, the
inhabitants of Calcutta were grati
fied by the most magnificent specta
cle of the kind ever witnessed in
that country. The first line of bat
tle ship ever built on this river was
committed to the waves from the
dock yard of Messrs. Kyes & Co.,
at Kidderpore, amidst the acclama
tions of some thousands Europeans
and natives. In honour of the go
vernor general, she is named the
Hastings.

—

August 22.
We have remaked with indig
nation an assertion made in the Morn
ing Chronicle, that our Navy is in
a wretched condition.

To that as
sertion we are able to give the most
positive and peremptory contradic
tion; and we state with confidence
that all the ships have recently un
dertaken a most minute inspection;

that the British navy was never in
such good condition; that more ships
could be sent to sea now in a
short time, and in the best order,
than at any former period, even in

the year 1793, after ten years of
peace, and that there are amongst
them a greater proportion of first
rates than has ever been known.

We have inserted in this days pa
per the last intelligence from the
island of Ceylon. It will be per
ceived, with regret, from the pro
clamation of Sir Robert Brownrigg,
that though tranquility has been
restored in many of the revolted
provinces, yet, fresh symptoms of
rebellion have manifested them
selves in the districts of H-wahette
and Doombra, of such a nature as
to make it necessary to proclaim
martial law. By this vigorous pro
ceeding we hope the further pro
gress of insurrection will be stop
ped. —Severity is only the more se
vere by being delayed; and, in a
semi-barbarous population, like that
of Ceylon, it is only when terror
has reduced men into subjection,
that the opportunity is gained for
creating a better principle of obedi
ence.

—

London, Aug. 4.

Singular and solemn event.

We are indebted to an officer, late
of H. M. S. Vengeur, for the
following awful narrative, which re
cently occurred on board that ship,
and of which he was an eye witness;
—A seaman on board his majesty's
ship Rivoli, appeared to have the
greatest possible aversion to the
naval service, and was most anxi
ously looking forward to the ship
being paid off, thinking, like thou
sands of others, who have perhaps
been equally disappointed, that he
could easily provide for himself on
shore. His shipmates laughed at
his constant railings against his
profession, and jokingly used to say,
we shall see you on board a man of
war again, one day or other yet; to
which he usually replied, he only
hoped if ever he went on board a
man of war again, for the purpose
of entering, that God Almighty
would instantly strike him dead.

The Rivoli was at last paid off at
Portsmouth, on her return from the
Mediterranean; and it is supposed
all the schemes vanished which the
unfortunate subject of this memo
had formed. Nothing was now left
him but again to embrace his old
profession, for which purpose he
went on board his majesty's ship

Vengeur, Capt. Alexander, at Port
smouth. Lieut. Blake, the senior
Lieutenant of the Vengeur, and
also a number of her seamen, for
merly served in the Rivoli, the lat
ter of whom were much surprised

at seeing their old shipmate come
on board as a volunteer. Lieut
enant Blake glanced over his certi
ficates, and, as is usual, ordered one
of the medical officers to examine
him, previous to his being placed on
the books—when, in the act of turn
ing himself to go below for that
purpose, dreadful to relate, he fell
down lifeless on the quarter deck!

New-York, Oct. 8.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

The ship Marcus, captain Hil
lard, arrived at this port yesterday
in 44 days from Havre de Grace.
Papers to the 23d Aug. have been
received.

The French papers are quite bar
ren of interesting matter. They
contain many speculations on the
subject of the Congress at Aix-la
Chapelle, to which the attention of
Europe is at present fixed.

Intelligence from Vienna of the
2d August announce, that the lat
est accounts from Constan
inop represents the negotiations between

Russia and the Porte as proceeding
in the most lively manner. The
same news announces a great victo
ry by the son of the Pacha of E
gypt over the Wechabites, in the
taking of their capital.

In consideration of receiving the
sum of 250,000 piasters, as a pre
sent, the Pacha of Egypt has con
sented to shut his eyes to the de
votions of the Catholics, who may
in future pay their homage to the
tomb of our Saviour at Jerusalem,
without molestation.

It is stated in the Paris papers
that Madame Catalina has met with
the most brilliant success through
out Austria. The Emperor not on
ly made her the most splendid pre
sents, but has also engaged her to
attend at Aix-la-Chapelle during
the conferences.

James Sprague, Esq. has been ap
pointed by the Prussian govern
ment their Consul, to reside at Phi
ladelphia.

Aix-la-Chapelle, Aug. 14.

It is now certain that the meet
ing of the monarchs will not take
place until the last week in Septem
ber. The hotels, dwellings, &c.
intended for the ministers & others
attending this great meeting are for
the most part put in order. The
utmost exertions are making by the
inhabitants to fit up the city so as
to render it not only commodious
to the strangers attending the con
ference, but to furnish every possi
ble luxury and splendour.

BALTIMORE HOSPITAL,
24th August, 1818.

The board of visitors have much pleasure
in announcing to the public, that within
the last eighteen months, a large & elegant
addition has been made to this valuable institution,
in the erection of the East wing of the
building. This wing is 152 feet in length, and
36 in width, with an extensive Southern
protection at its extreme East end. It contains
between 30 and 40 apartments, admirably
calculated for the accommodation of
every class of patients. Of this number are
several large and airy wards, intended parti
cularly for the reception of seamen, and
well adapted to their various diseases. These
different rooms and wards will be warmed
by open fires, and by heated air thrown into
them, from furnaces constructed on a safe
and improved plan. Arrangements will also
soon be made, for lighting the apartments
in the entire building with gas.

The unrewarded exertions of Doctors Mac
Kenzie and Smyth, the attending Physi
cians of the Hospital in their attention to the
construction of the building, and their care of
the sick, have given a character to this
Institution, which is now inferior to none
in the United States. In the short space of
six years, a most noble establishment has
been erected—a thing without parallel in
this country. It is well known, that above
half a century has been consumed in bringing
the Hospitals of New York and Phila
delphia to their present size, and it is adm
itted by many gentlemen, who have visit
ed the Hospital here, that it is the most extensive, the whole build
ings being now 300 feet in length.

The visitors at their late meeting, exam
ined the Institution with much care—the
apartments of the sick in the private infir
mary—those in the lunatic asylum—and the
wards of the sick and disabled seamen in
the Marine Hospital—and they assert with
confidence, that the sick and afflicted of every
description are well accommodated and
carefully attended. They have seen at their
different meetings, the private patient com
fortable; the wretched marine humanely
taken care of, and the sailor, disabled by
age, wounds and sickness, well provided
with suitable medical assistance, & with every
other comfort which his condition may
require. Indeed the agreeable situation in
which this very useful class of men are plac
ed, does much credit, as well to the Director
of the Marine Hospital, as to the attend
ing physicians, to whose immediate care
they are entrusted. Every praise too, which
the visitors can bestow, is due to Mr. & Mrs
Gatchel, the Stewart and Matron of the
Hospital, for the neat and clean manner in
which the House is uniformly kept, and
for their care and attention to the admin
istration of the internal economy of the es
tablishment.

Before they conclude this account of the
Hospital, the visitors would invite the at
tention of their fellow citizens throughout
the United States to the ANATOMICAL CA
BINET OR WAX PREPARATIONS, by CHI
APPI, which certainly far surpasses any
thing of the kind ever exhibited in this
country, and will afford to those whose cur
iosity may lead them to see how carefully
and wonderfully they are made, but more
especially to the medical student, a fund of
useful information.

The Hospital is under the care of the fol
lowing medical gentlemen:

DR. COLIN MACKENZIE, Attending

JAMES SMYTH, Physicians

DR. HORATIO GATES JAMESON, Attending Sur
geon.

DR. GENE GEORGE BROWN

JOHN C. LISTER

JOHN CAMPBELL WHITE

SOLOMON BIRCKHEAD

JOHN CROMWELL

PETER CHATARD

ASHTON ALEXANDER

JOHN OWEN

WILLIAM DONALDSON

By order of the Board of Visitors

JOHN HILLEN, Secy.

September 3. 8w.

Coarse Linen Shirts.

The Charitable Society, having em
ployed the industrious poor of this city,

in manufacturing the above articles,

they are deposited for sale at the stores

of Joseph Sands and George Shaw.

Annapolis, June 18, 1818.

JOHN RANDALL, & SON,
Have just made large additions to their
Stock of
Seasonable Goods,

which they have now for Sale, at re
duced prices; consisting of almost eve
ry article in the

Woolen, Linen,

& Cotton Line,

with

Groceries

POET'S CORNER.

From the Philadelphia Union.
The following SONG was written by a gentleman and dedicated to the respective Fire Companies of this city

On the Bosom of night, when the weary were sleeping.
And the stillness of Death lent an awe to the scene.
When mankind, all their woes in forgetfulness sleeping,
Were dreaming of joys in the days that had been.

Oh! how dread was the cry as it broke on their slumbers,
How awful the sound of the midnight alarm,
As it fell in the ear, and the firemen in numbers,
Re-echoed it back on the slumberer's charm!

See the flames spreading round! all the timbers are falling!
The home of the wretched is blazing on high,

And the wife of his bosom for mercy is calling.
Till, with joy, she beholds that "assistance" is nigh.

With the Sons of "Columbia" she places "Reliance,"
And a firm "Resolution" and "Hope" in their names:

Proclaim us that their "Union" will soon bid "Deiance,"
And their "Vigilant" efforts extinguish the flame.

See, see through the smoke how old "Neptune" advances,
While the stream of compassion pours fast from his eyes.

And the smile of "Good Will" all our labour enhances.

As Niagara's torrent ascends to the skies.

"Relief" on the pinions of Glory appearing,
Like the spirit of "Washington" bending from heaven;

With the whispers of peace the lone sufferer is cheering.

Till success to our firm "Perseverance" is given.

The Sons of "Hibernia" those friends of good feeling.

Oh! long may they smile with an aspect "Humanæ,"

Their "Charitable views and their honour in dealing.

Like our "Venerable Franklin" is free from a stain.

May "Fellowship, Friendship, & Harmony" blending.

Still rain from old "Southwark" to "Delaware" shore;

And the followers of Penn's "Good Intention" extending.

Be honoured till Liberty's self is no more.

Then pledge we the States, while our bosoms are swelling.

And swear that we ever undaunted will prove.

And Amoy's smile, every sorrow dispelling.

Shall wave for each brow a chaplet of love.

Thy name Philadelphia shall flourish forever.

'Tis written in sun beams, it shines from the skies.

And when the last trump shall the Universe sever.

Like the Phenix thy Fame on its ruins shall rise.

*Penn—Pennsylvania.

†Liberty—Northern Liberties.

‡States—U. S.

!Amity—Amicable.

From London papers, received at the office of the Commercial Advertiser.

LOVE AND ROBBERY.

On Saturday a young man named John Mills, came to London by one of the Gravesend packets, and on the voyage became greatly enamored of a young woman of decent and modest appearance, who was also a passenger. Upon their arrival in town, Mills became particularly pressing with his fair fellow-voyager to come into a public house and take some refreshment; she complied, & they went into a house near Lambeth-mash turnpike, where, being wearied with the passage, Mills fell asleep, and was disagreeably surprised, when he awoke about an hour afterwards, to discover that the object of his adoration had decamped during his nap, and taken with her 81 in bank notes, and a silver watch.

Upwards of fifty beautiful Roman urns have been accidentally discovered within the last few days, in a field belonging to the Marquis Cornwallis, near Lye, in Suffolk. From the great length of time they have been deposited in the earth, the workmen experienced much difficulty in getting them out entire.

A few days since, an extraordinary interposition of Divine Providence was evinced in the deliverance of William Salter, of St. Cross-mill, in the Isle of Wight, who, being employed in the mill, had occasion to make some alteration in the van. While so engaged, his foot became entangled in the dressing strap, & he was instantly drawn up under the drum, and suspended by one of his thighs, expecting every moment to be torn to pieces; but, to his great astonishment, the strap, which was three inches wide and proportionately thick, and three of the cogs gave way, by which he was providentially rescued from his perilous situation without sustaining any injury.

Murder of a Father in Ireland.
At the Assizes for the county of Wicklow, Philip Lewins stood indicted, before the Honourable Baron George, for the murder of Thomas Lewins, his father.

The circumstances that led to the apprehension of the prisoner, his conviction and execution were few. On the morning of the murder, a woman met the prisoner, with whom she was acquainted. He was dressed in a dark coloured coat, & wore white yarn stockings. In about an hour after this meeting, she was going up the same road, she heard cries of distress; she advanced and saw a man striking another man on the ground, but did not know the person inflicting the wounds.—Being apprehensive of approaching danger, she applied to a woman living on the road, and also to a man, and directed them to where a man was lying. As they came up, they saw a man with a large dark coat and white stockings running away, but did not see his face; on arriving where the body of the man lay, perfectly dead, they discovered it to be the prisoner's father, with his head beat in three places. The man brought by the woman exclaimed, "It is either Phil. or Pat. that has murdered the father." While standing there a boy came up, and on seeing the body, mentioned to them that he had just met Phil. Lewins running up the road; that Phil. had asked him if he had seen a man running before, with a light coloured coat? To this the boy replied that he had not, and passed on.—The prisoner continued to run; the boy looked back and saw him go into the gap of a field, and almost return, & continued running.—Being asked if he could point out the gap, he replied he could; accordingly the party repaired there, and after three searches found a pistol with the powder, the stock broken, and loaded with powder and ball, a pursuit was made, and at a distance of about four miles the prisoner was discovered by his white stockings, in a field, covered, except his legs, with furze. When the prisoner was discovered, he was asked what brought him in that situation? He replied that he owed his landlord 50/- rent, and that when he saw the crowd he thought they were bailiffs coming to arrest him for the debt, and that therefore he was in the situation they found him.

This was the only defence made on the trial, which was negatived by the landlord, who declared, that though the prisoner was indebted to him, he had no *ace* to apprehend an arrest at his suit. The prisoner was instantly found guilty.

Baron George, in his address to the prisoner, after conviction, endeavoured to arouse him to a sense of the atrocity of his offence, aggravated by the fact of that being the murder of his father.

The prisoner, instead of paying the least attention to the learned judge, merely said—"They stole my lease—William stole it, and gave it to him (meaning his father), and he gave it up to Mills."

He received the awful and dreadful sentence of death without emotion, and retired from the court still speaking of the lease.

Frequently, previous to his execution he was attended by the Rev. Dr. Porter, who (as he does in every case) exerted the pity by which his character is marked, to bring the wretched being to a sense of his awful situation—of religion: he had no knowledge—a prayer he either would not, or could not say—not even the Lord's Prayer. To the pious exhortation of the Rev. Clergyman he replied, "They stole my lease?" He had been of the Catholic Religion, and about 14 years ago recanted—presuming he might wish to commune with a Clergyman of his former persuasion. Dr. Porter mentioned to him, if such

was his wish, the parish priest should be sent for. He declared, "he wanted no clergyman."

On the morning of his execution, when his cell was opened to bring him forth, he was found lying on his straw; when his irons were taking off, he assisted so as to prevent his ankles from being injured. Being informed it was time to ascend the stairs to the execution room, he walked up firmly, and when the rope was put about his neck, which he felt with his hand, it produced no sensation or alteration of countenance.

Doctor Porter went on his knees to prayer; the culprit also did the same, but not with the same view. He found fault with his cap being two low down—it was raised. He was 75 feet from the ground, and an immense multitude of spectators before him.—"William stole my lease, and Tom Lewins gave it up to Mills," was frequently repeated by him. The clergyman did every thing religion and humanity could suggest, to bring him to a sense of his situation—it was in vain. He was asked, would he say whether he was guilty or not? The reply was, "I have said enough, and I will say no more; I die a member of the established church; let me down easily, and do not give me a hard chuck." He then said to the clergyman, "Will you promise to give my body to my friends?" The promise was made, and the question to his innocence or guilt repeated, but received the same answer.

When he went out on the bars of the gallows, he sat down, and endeavoured to hold the rope. This being prevented, and standing up, the platform fell, and he was launched into eternity.

After hanging the usual time he was let down into his coffin, & sent to the surgeon for dissection, and after having been opened, on the promise of the Rev. Clergyman, it was delivered to his friends. The following day his body was numerously attended to the grave.

To all whom it may Concern.

William R. Swift, Esquire, having produced to the Governor of the State of Maryland, an Exequator signed by the President of the United States, and sealed with the seal of the said States, recognizing him as Vice Consul of His Most Faithful Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Portugal, Brazil and Algarves, for the Port of Baltimore, Ordered that the said recognition be published for the information and government of the people of this State.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State of Maryland, this thirty first day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.

C. RIDGELY, of Hampton.

By the Governor.

NINIAN PINKNEY.

Clerk of the Council.

JAMES MONROE,

President of the United States of America,

To all whom it may Concern,

William R. Swift having produced to me his commission as Vice Consul of His Most Faithful Majesty, the King of the United Kingdom of Portugal, Brazil and Algarves, for the Port of Baltimore, I do hereby recognize him as such, and declare him free to exercise & enjoy such functions, powers and privileges, as are allowed to Vice Consuls of the most favoured nations in the United States.

The prisoner was instantly found guilty.

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was his wish, the parish priest

should be sent for. He declared, "he wanted no clergyman."

THE MORNING CHRONICLE,
A NEW DAILY PAPER,
TO BE ESTABLISHED IN THE CITY
OF BALTIMORE.

It is with unfeigned reluctance that the subscriber begs leave to solicit the attention of the Public to a New Daily Paper, which he proposes with all possible expedition to establish in Baltimore, to be denominated THE MORNING CHRONICLE.

With regard to the political character of this publication, he scrupulously conceals—it will be decided by the Federal cast: That federalism, which was known and practised in the day of Washington—that federalism, for which Hamilton wrote & fought, and for which Montgomery fell—that federalism, which, with a large and comprehensive view, embraces all characters, so far as they augment the prosperity and the grandeur of their country, and which turns an eye of the most transcendent disdain on the little, despotic, mean, personal bickerings for office—that federalism, which would raise, enoble, and aggrandize the character of our dear and beloved country, and in opposition to that detestable, mushroom federalism, whose only aim is to raise and to aggrandize private families—that federalism, that exults in the spectacle of our country's greatness; that delights to behold the star-spangled banner glittering over every sea; our commerce bounded by no other restrictions than those of the ocean—that federalism, that cheers the honest husbandman at his plough, the merchant at his desk, and the mechanic at his anvil. He is too old, and the grave too near, for the subscriber to turn an apostate now, to lend himself to the seamy meanness of individual ambition, or to mistake his own welfare for the welfare of his country. These are the federal sentiments of the Editor, and such as he will be governed by until the hour of his dissolution. He seeks not individual patronage, he looks for support on his countrymen at large; if he fails in this appeal to their confidence, he is content to remain unnoticed and forgotten.

PAUL ALLEN,
Late Editor of the Federal Republican
and Baltimore Telegraph.

TERMS.

The MORNING CHRONICLE will be published daily, at eight dollars per annum. From the patronage it has received, and from the flattering prospects held out, it is expected the publication will be commenced the 1st of October next. Although the Editor intends it shall be a newspaper, it is not his wish nor his interest to disregard the marine and mercantile departments, in these he will be assisted by persons acquainted with the management of a commercial paper.

It is intended to issue from the Morning Chronicle office, as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers are obtained, a paper for the Country, to be published twice a week, at four dollars per annum, which will contain all the news of the daily paper.

Every attention will be given to forward the paper to subscribers at a distance without delay.

* * Letters addressed to the Editor, No 50 North Frederick street, will be attended to.

Baltimore, Sept. 7, 1818.

3.

LAND FOR SALE.

I will sell the land whereon I live, situated on Herring Bay, in Anne-Arundel county, about 20 miles from the city of Annapolis, and about 50 miles from Baltimore; it contains between nine hundred and one thousand acres, is considered by judges to be inferior to no land in the county for the cultivation of tobacco, and is acted upon by plaster and capable of great improvement by clover, a great proportion of the land is covered with wood timber & may be easily carried to market, having the advantage of fine landing places, being bounded by the water. Persons inclined to purchase it is presumed, will view the premises, which they are invited to do. The terms will be accommodating on payment of part of the purchase money in hand. For terms apply to Nicholas Brewer, who is authorized to contract for the land.

GEORGE HOGARTH.

July 15.

STATE OF MARYLAND, sc.

Anne-Arundel County Orphans Court,

September 23, 1818.

On application by petition of Thomas Benson, administrator of Basil Smith, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, & that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.

John Gassaway, Reg. Wills,

A. A. County.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Basil Smith, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 1st day of December next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 23d day of September 1818.

SARAH CLEMENTS.

July 23.

FOR RENT.

The subscriber offers for rent that large, three storied BRICK BUILDING in the city of Annapolis, opposite the Church. The building is 40 feet wide, 82 feet on the Church Circle, and running back with Doctor-street, 40 feet wide, to Cathedral-street, thence with the Cathederal-street 82 feet, and thence to the Church-Circle. The lot is enclosed with a good post and rail fence. There is a basement story of Brick for a house 30 feet by 40 on it, nearly ready for the first floor. Likewise may be had at moderate prices, Doors, Sashes, Shutters, Door and Window frames, &c. enough of each kind to finish the building. The terms of rent will be made known by applying to

JOHN BROWN,

For Sale, August 13.

AUGUST HAMMER

No. 173, Baltimore street.
Has received an extensive addition
supply of the following articles, viz:
Full'd Stockings, Socks and Gloves,
a complete assortment and very
priced.

Looking Glasses of various sizes
well assorted.

100 boxes Looking Glass Plates 8 to
10, 12 to 10, 14 to 19 and 17 to 18.
Also, Hollow Glass, fine and common
Combs, Tortoise Shells, Mock Shells,
Ivory and Horn, &c. at lowest man-

factory prices.

Violins and Violin Strings, Guitars,
Clarionets, Flageolets and Flutes,
Guns and Gunlocks, Pistols, Cloths,
Cloth Beads completely assorted, Maces,
Flints, Steyer-mark Cutt Knives,
Scythes, Scythe Stones, Cotton Mills,
Iron Lamps, Spring Lances, Cotton Lace and Thread Edgings, Hinges, hats, Hat Covers & Hat Linings, Bed Web and Boot Cord, Snuff Boxes, variety of Plated and Glass Buttons, Sewing Silk and Twist, Thread, Tap-
&c. Also,

A few boxes of Toys, suitable
Christmas gifts.

Which, together with a great variety
other plain and fancy articles (too
numerous to specify) will be sold on
commodating terms.

October 1.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
BY
JONAS GREEN,
CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

To all whom it may Concern, William R. Swift, Esquire, having produced to the Governor of the State of Maryland, an Executor signed by the President of the United States, and sealed with the seal of the said States, recognising him as Vice Consul of His Most Faithful Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Portugal, Brazil and Algarves, for the Port of Baltimore, Ordered, that the said recognisance be published for the information and government of the people of this state.

Gives under my hand and the seal of the State of Maryland, this thirty-first day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.

C. RIDGELY, of Hampton,
the Governor.

NINIAN PINKNEY,
Clerk of the Council.

JAMES MONROE,
President of the United States of America,

To all whom it may Concern, William R. Swift having produced to me his commission as Vice Consul of His Most Faithful Majesty, the King of the United Kingdom of Portugal, Brazil and Algarves, for the Port of Baltimore, I do hereby recognize him as such, and declare him free to exercise & enjoy such functions, powers and privileges, as are allowed to Vice Consuls of the most favoured nations in the United States.

Testimony whereof, I have caused these letters to be made patent and the seal of the United States to be affixed thereto.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, the ninth day of July, A. D. 1818, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the forty third.

JAMES MONROE,
the President,
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,
Secretary of State

Ordered, That the foregoing be published eight times in the Federal Gazette and Telegraph, at Baltimore, the Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis; the Frederick-Town Herald, the Torch-light, the Allegany Federalist; and the Union Monitor.

October 8.

FOR RENT.

The subscriber offers for rent that three storied BRICK BUILDING in the city of Annapolis, opposite Church.

The subscriber deems it unnecessary to describe this house particularly. It is certainly well adapted for a Boarding-House, being situated in the centre of the town, and convenient to the Post-House. Possession will be given after the 9th day of November next.

SARAH ELEMENTS.

July 23.

14

ts.

Land for Sale.

I will sell the land whereon I live, situated on Herring Bay, in Anne-Arundel county, about 20 miles from the city of Annapolis, and about 50 miles from Baltimore; it contains between one hundred and one thousand acres, considered by judges to be inferior to land in the county for the cultivation of tobacco, and is acted upon by master and capable of great improvement by clover, a great proportion of the land is covered with wood timber & may be easily carried to market, having the advantage of fine landing places being bounded by the water. Permitted to purchase it is presumed to view the premises, which they are invited to do. The terms will be commencing on payment of part of the purchase money in hand. For application to Nicholas Brewer, who is authorized to contract for the land.

GEORGE HOGARTH.

BLANKS

For Sale at this Office. Declarations on Promissory Notes, and Bills of exchange against Drawer, first, second, and third Endorser, in moderate prices. Door and Window frames, &c. enough of each kind to finish the building. The terms of sale will be made known by applying to JOHN SHAW.

Aug. 13.

NOTICE

Is hereby given, that the subscribers of Anne-Arundel county, have obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Absalom Ridgely, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are requested to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, and all persons indebted, are informed that prompt settlement is required. Suits will be brought against all those who do not pay immediate attention to this notice.

12 John Ridgely,
David Ridgely, } Ex Mrs.
Aug. 6, 1816. 3m.

Anne-Arundel county,

State of Maryland:

This is to certify, that on the 8th day of September, 1818, Dr. James Mewburn brought before me, one of the Justices of the peace for the county aforesaid, two brown bay Mares, which he al-lodges had been taken up by him in the act of trespassing on his enclosures. The marks of one, about 8 or 9 years old, about 14 hands high, a small star in the forehead, a natural trotter. The other about 14 hands and an half high, a small white mark in her forehead, some small saddle spots, about 4 years old, trots and canters. The two beasts came to the subscriber's early in the spring, and were shod all round. Given under my hand and seal, this 8th day of Sept. 1818.

ABNER LINTHICUM (Seal.) The owner or owners are requested to call on me, at Major Philip Hammonds, (Head of Severn,) prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

6 JAMES MEWBURN.
Sept. 17. 6v.

Wanted to purchase,

By person residing in this city, a Woman of good character who understands plain cooking. One from the country would be preferred. Inquire at this office.

Aug. 20. 10

ts.

PUBLIC SALE.

By order of the honourable Judges of Prince George's county court, will be exposed to public sale, to the highest bidder, on the fourth day of November next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. on the premises, all the right, title, interest and claim, of the late John Bing, of Bindensburg, of, in and to a certain piece of Land called Pleasant Prospect, and part Fairfax Bell, containing 94 1/2 acres, laying on the East side of the road leading to Annapolis from Bladensburg, and about one mile and half from the latter place; about 20 acres in wood, a large portion of meadow land unimproved. The improvements calculated for a small family. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed those inclined to purchase will view the property, (which will be shewn by the Trustee at any time on application,) between this and the day of sale. The terms prescribed by the court are, that the purchaser or purchasers give bond with security, approved by the Trustee, conditioned for the payment of the purchase money at six and twelve months from the day of sale, with interest upon the whole amount of the purchase money, as the instalments become due; and upon the ratification of said sale by the honourable court, and payment in full of the purchase money, a good and sufficient deed for the same will be made by order of the court aforesaid.

4 ZEPHANIAH PRATHER,
Trustee
October 1. ts.

JOHN THOMPSON,

Merchant Tailor,

Tenders his acknowledgments to his friends and the public for the favours received by him in the line of his profession, and takes this opportunity to inform them that he has just received a complete assortment of cloths, &c. suitable to the present and approaching season.

AMONG WHICH ARE

Best Superfine black, blue, brown, olive, mixed, and double milled Drab Cloths,

Second do. do. do.

Cassimeres, same colours and qualities

Handsome Cords

A supply of Vestments of various colours and qualities

Fine worsted Drawers and Shirts

Flannels, &c.

And a number of other articles not necessary to enumerate.

All or any of the above will be made up in the most fashionable style, on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. He respectfully invites gentlemen to call and examine for themselves.

Oct. 8. 3

ts.

FOR SALE.

That valuable Lot of Ground No 59,

opposite the Church, lately in the pos-

session of Mr Thomas Brown, front-

ing 82 feet on the Church Circle, and

running back with Doctor-street, 402

feet to Cathedral-street, thence with

Cathedral-street 82 feet, and thence to

the Church-Circle. The Lot is en-

closed with a good post and rail fence.

There is a basement story of Brick for

a house 30 feet by 40 on it, nearly rea-

dy for the first floor. Likewise may

be had at moderate prices, Door-

Sashes, Shutters, Door and Window

Frames, &c. enough of each kind to

finish the building. The terms of sale

will be made known by applying to

JOHN SHAW.

Annapolis, August 13.

3

ts.

AUGUST HAMMER,

No. 173, Baltimore Street.

Has received an extensive additional supply of the following articles, viz: Full'd Stockings, Socks and Gloves, a complete assortment and very low priced.

Looking Glasses of various sizes and well assorted.

100 boxes Looking Glass Plates 8 by 10, 12 by 10, 14 by 12 and 17 by 10. Also, Hollow Glass, fine and common, Combs, Tortoise Shells, Mock Shell, Ivory and Horn, &c. at lowest manu-

factory prices. Violins and Violin Strings, Guitars, Clarionets, Flageolets and Flutes.

Guns and Gunlocks, Pistols, Oil Cloth, Beads completely assorted, Marbles, Flints, Scythe Stones, Coffee Mills, Iron Lamps, Spring Lancets, Cotton Lace and Thread Edgings. Ribbons, assorted Galloons, Crapes, do for hats, Hat Covers & Hat Linings, Boot Web and Boot Cord, Snuff Boxes, a variety of Plated and Glass Buttons, Sewing Silk and Twist, Thread, Tapes, &c. Also.

A few boxes of Toys, suitable for Christmas gifts.

Which, together with a great variety of other plain and fancy articles (too numerous to specify) will be sold on accommodating terms.

October 1.

New & Cheap GOODS.

N. J. WATKINS, MERCHANT TAILOR,

Respectfully notifies his Friends and the public that he has received an elegant assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestments, of various qualities and prices, suitable for the present and approaching season.

AMONG WHICH ARE
Best Superfine French and English black and blue cloths, Saxon do. black and blue, Brown, mixed, and other colours, Double milled Drab, Second do. Black Cassimere, Grey mixed do. Light do. Fashionable Cords, White and coloured Marseilles, Flannels, &c. &c. And a variety of other Articles too numerous to particularize.

Any of the above Goods will be made up to suit purchasers in the best manner and on the shortest notice.

Annapolis, Sept. 24. 1f.

YORK RIVER AND COVE OYSTERS.

Joseph Daley,

Respectfully informs the Citizens of Annapolis, and its vicinity, that he has opened an

Oyster House

Nearly opposite Mr. George Shaw's Store, in Church-street, which he intends carrying on in the neatest style, with clean Cooks and active Servants.

Can be accommodated with Rooms.

He has also on hand, and intends keeping, a supply of

Philadelphia Porter

In bottles, and on draught; and every other necessary calculated to give satisfaction. He hopes by perseverance and industry to merit a share of public favour.

Annapolis, Sept. 24, 1818.

5

FOR SALE.

That valuable Lot of Ground No 59,

opposite the Church, lately in the pos-

session of Mr Thomas Brown, front-

ing 82 feet on the Church Circle, and

running back with Doctor-street, 402

feet to Cathedral-street, thence with

Cathedral-street 82 feet, and thence to

the Church-Circle. The Lot is en-

closed with a good post and rail fence.

There is a basement story of Brick for

a house 30 feet by 40 on it, nearly rea-

dy for the first floor. Likewise may

be had at moderate prices, Door-

Sashes, Shutters, Door and Window

Frames, &c. enough of each kind to

finish the building. The terms of sale

will be made known by applying to

JOHN SHAW.

Annapolis, August 13.

3

ts.

LANDS FOR SALE.

No. 173, Baltimore Street.

Has received an extensive additional supply of the following articles, viz:

Full'd Stockings, Socks and Gloves,

a complete assortment and very low

priced.

Looking Glasses of various sizes and well assorted.

100 boxes Looking Glass Plates 8 by

10, 12 by 10, 14 by 12 and 17 by 10.

Also, Hollow Glass, fine and common,

Combs, Tortoise Shells, Mock Shell,

Ivory and Horn, &c. at lowest manu-

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, Oct. 22.

James Hamilton, convicted, at a late Court of Oyer and Terminer, in the City of Albany, of the murder of Major Birdsall, is sentenced to be executed on the 6th day of November next, and his body afterwards to be delivered to the surgeons for dissection.

ELECTION RETURNS—OFFICIAL.

For Saint-Mary's county—Thomas Blakistone,* Benedict J. Hart* Philip B. Greenwell,* and John R. Plater, junior.*

Anne-Arundel—William H. Marriott, Rezin Esten, Thomas H. Dorsey, and Charles Stewart.

Calvert—John Beckett, Daniel Kent, John Dare,* and James A. Dalrymple.

Charles—Clement Dorsey* Daniel J. nifer* Henry Brawner,* and Robert Garner.*

Baltimore—Adam Showers, John B. Snowden, Ebenezer S. Thomas, & Edward Orrick.

Prince-Georg.'s—George Semmes,* William D. Digges,* James Somerville,* and Samuel Claggett.*

City of Annapolis—Dr. Dennis Claude and John Stephen.

Frederick—Joshua Cockey, Thomas C. Worthington, John H. Smith, and Thomas Hawkins.

Harford—Israel D. Maulsby, Alexander Norris, James Steel, and George Henderson.

City of Baltimore—Thomas Kell, and Henry M. Breckinridge.

Washington—William Yates, Thomas Keller, Thomas Kennedy, and Jacob Schenck.

Montgomery—George C. Washington,* Ephraim Gaither* Ezekiel Linthicum,* and Benjamin S. Forrest.*

Allegany—Joseph Tomlinson,* William Shaw,* Samuel Thomas,* and James Tidball.*

Kent—Henry Tilghman,* William Knight,* William Pryor, and Thomas B. Hynson.*

Talbot—Nicholas Goldsborough,* Thomas Frasier,* Wm. Hayward, jun. and William H. Tilghman.*

Somerset—Henry K. Long,* Jas. Murray,* Levin R. King,* & Matthias Dashell.*

Dorchester—Wm. W. Eccleston, Benjamin W. Lecompte,* Solomon Frazer, and Levin Lake.

Cecil—John Wrotth, David Mackey, John Moffitt, and David Patten.

Queen Anne's—John Roberts, Kersey Harrison, James Brown, and William R. Stuart.

Worcester—William Quinton, Ephraim K. Wilson,* George Hayward* and Thomas N. Williams.*

Caroline—Frederick Holbrook, Thomas Sutisbury, Peter Willis, and Nathan Whitby.

Those marked * are Federalists.

To the Editor of the Maryland Gazette,

I hear it frequently said, after an election, that the result is owing to the conduct of many of the voters who are in favour of the candidates not elected; and that a comparison of the polls, with the number of votes taken at former elections, will prove that a number of voters did not go to the polls. How does this happen? Or do they expect to make themselves popular with all parties by refusing their votes to either? To vote is not only the privilege, but the duty of every man who is a Freeman. It is his privilege, because the constitution secures it to him, & no man can take it from him. It is his duty, because the constitution imposes it, and because the law subjects him to a penalty for not voting. I send you for publication the Act of 1716, ch. 11 Sec. 7. It is this law which protects every voter from arrest on the day of election, and it will not suffer him to be arrested, because thereby he may be deprived of an opportunity of discharging this duty. Now, if it be the practice of any voters not to vote at the election, why is not the law enforced? It is the duty of every good citizen to see that it is executed.

A VOTER.

“And be it further enacted, by the Authority aforesaid, by and with the Advice and Consent aforesaid, That all Freeholders, Freemen and other persons qualified to give Votes in the Election of Delegates, shall and are hereby obliged to be and appear at the time and place appointed for elections, to be hereafter had or made, of any Delegates, Burgesses and Citizens, to

serve in any Assembly for this Province, under the penalty of One Hundred Pounds of Tobacco, for every person so qualified as aforesaid, neglecting to appear; one half thereof to the Right Honourable the Lord Proprietary, his heirs and successors, for and towards the County charge, and the other half to the informer that shall complain to any one or more Justices or Magistrates, of such absence; which Justice or Justices, or other Magistrates, are hereby empowered to determine such complaint, and award execution for the said penalty; unless such person or persons shall at the next County Court after such Election, shew sufficient cause for his or their absence, to be allowed and approved of by the justices of the several County Courts in this Province.”

From the Village Recorder.

THE ELECTION.

Elections are always important. Legislators are entrusted with a power to make laws affecting our lives, our liberties and our property. Can the choice of men clothed with such authority ever be a matter of indifference?

The elective franchise, it appears to me, ought always as a matter of principle, to be exercised; for it is the highest act of sovereignty which the constitution calls upon the citizens to perform. Badmen will always be active. The ambitious man, if the people slumber at home, can rally his partisans, obtain office, and frequently do irreparable mischief before awakening vigilance can displace him. I speak now of no party, but of elections generally. What of 365 days in the year, can not one be appropriated to the most important right we enjoy?

We are now a happy and prosperous people. It is only by vigilance, and a close attention to the political concerns of the state that these blessings can be perpetuated. Nothing keeps rulers strictly within the bounds of duty like the watchfulness of the people.—If the master sleeps, the servant will look to his own pleasure. If the people become careless and indolent, rulers will form schemes of personal aggrandizement, and the finances of the country inevitably be involved, or its peace be compromised. If the liberties of our country are ever destroyed, the ruin will have its foundation in the corruption or neglect of elections. Either may prove fatal. Every father, then, as a matter of solemn public duty, ought by his precept and example to impress this lesson upon his son—Never to permit an election for legislators or chief magistrate to pass over without his attendance and vote.

From the Federal Republican.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

For some hours a report prevailed that Worcester was lost and one democrat elected in Somerset, a county that has been always federal, which gave a majority against us on a joint ballot in the legislature of three votes. While this impression prevailed, an imprudent democrat exultingly exclaimed, “we have got the executive, we have got all the appointments in our hands, and we take care to get good judges of election, the federalists, notwithstanding their fifteen votes in the Senate, may whistle for their lost ascendancy.”

It is no hard matter to understand what this incontinent, lewd young democrat meant by good judges of the election. Once more having the power of appointment in their hands, it was expected that corrupt judges could be found who would disregard their oaths, reject lawful federal votes and receive illegal democratic votes, and in this manner secure a sufficient majority in the house of representatives to bear down the senate until the period arrived for reorganizing that body. We cannot for a moment doubt that such would have been the consequence had the news been true which gained ground for the short time mentioned. If nothing else will rouse our party, we should think that a knowledge of the black designs entertained and half avowed by the opposite party, should have the desired effect. Let us with one consent throw aside temporizing and resort to the old successful system of open, manly and decided position. Let us confide in and take counsel from those, and those only, who have evinced by a long course of arduous and faithful services their devotion to the good cause. When an individual becomes discontented and restless in

our ranks, and although in times of difficulty and severe trial he withdraws from the contest, yet demands all honour and trust to be placed in his hands.—when he threatens a desertion and coalition with the enemy unless he is looked up to for advice and direction, we should not hesitate, after the manner of all well disciplined parties, to set him aside stripped of all authority and influence. It is far better to lose one individual than to lose a country, which has sometimes been the case, and will again be the case where time and labour are thrown away by courting and caressing such people in the vain hope of reconciling them. A very distinguished federal gentleman, as disinterested in his politics as any man that ever lived, observed a year ago when on a visit to this city, that the party required some purging to make it sound, and if not newly organized so as to get rid of the non-descripts, it must fall. For himself, he was free to declare, as matters were conducted, that he was almost indifferent on the subject of politics, and he found most of his neighbors in the same temper and disposition of mind.—It is this indifference that brought us to the very verge of the precipice, and in another year will precipitate us down the gulph that is yawning before us, unless the narrow escape we have suffered awakens federalists to a sense of their real danger. The cause of the change in Maryland is manifestly owing to the unwillingness of federalists to turn out and vote. To be convinced of this, we need only compare the returns of this year with those of former years, so that our case is not hopeless and the remedy is a very simple one.

The late election although it has resulted in the partial triumph of democracy, will nevertheless, we trust, be attended with salutary effects to the cause of Federalism and good principles. It is perfectly manifest that the democrats would not have obtained a majority in the House of Assembly, but for the schisms, broils, personal altercations and neglect in attending the polls, of the Federal party. We hope the Federalists will learn wisdom by their defeat—it will teach them the necessity of unanimity—the necessity of sacrificing private pique and personal hostility to the public good. It will also teach them the necessity of making a small sacrifice of personal interest and convenience to the public weal. Can that man be a genuine friend to his country who will not make these small sacrifices for her welfare? Can he be a real disciple of Washington and Hamilton who jeopardizes the Federal cause, by staying at home and attending to his own private affairs, to his farm and his merchandize, in preference to taking upon himself the trouble of going to the polls and giving his vote? We regret that the Federal party are obliged to learn wisdom in so dear a school—that such powerful tonics are necessary to rouse them from their slumbers, but it is some consolation to know that they can be awakened, and that when they arise in their might, Democracy will be routed from the field.

Ibid.

NEW-HAVEN, Oct. 10.

THE L. G. ISLA LURE.

The general assembly of Connecticut convened in this city last Thursday. At about 12 o'clock, both Houses met in the Council chamber, where His Excellency the Governor, delivered the following speech:

Gentlemen of the Council,

Mr. Speaker, and

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

I offer you my congratulations, on the circumstances, under which you are now convened.—Our country continues to enjoy the blessings of peace and tranquility; a fertile season, has been accompanied with general health; abundant supplies have rewarded the husbandman; agriculture, manufactures, arts and science, are in a state of progressive improvement; our internal commerce is flourishing, and that with foreign countries, is gradually surmounting the embarrassments under which it has laboured. This combination of prosperous events, demands united expressions of devout gratitude, to the beneficent Parent of Nature, from whom all these blessings have been derived.

In pursuance of a resolution of the last general assembly, a convention of delegates from the towns in this state, assembled at Hartford,

who, after a sedulous attention to the trust reposed in them, formed a constitution of civil government for the people of this state, which was submitted to their consideration, on the first Monday of the present month. If it shall appear, from the returning to be made to this assembly, that the plan of the convention has been approved by the people, a revision of some of our laws, for the purpose of rendering them conformable to the provisions of that instrument, may be deemed expedient.

The measures which I have, on former occasions, recommended to the notice of the general assembly, have, in my judgment, lost none of their importance. If you entertain a similar opinion, and the other business of the session is such, as to afford leisure for the purpose, they will doubtless receive your consideration. I am happy in being able to inform you that I know of no other subjects of general concern, which appear to require your attention.

In this favoured country, the only legitimate objects of legislation, are the security of equal rights and privileges, to every portion of our fellow citizens; and these objects can only be attained, by laws enforcing the observance of strict and impartial justice. In proportion to the importance of those subjects, which may come under consideration, the obligations of sincerity, candour, and mutual forbearance, will be increased. That our mutual consultations may result in promoting the best interests of our constituents, is the fervent wish of my heart.

OLIVER WOLCOTT.

General Assembly October }

Session, 1818.

THE CONSTITUTION.

The votes given in the several towns on the question of ratifying this instrument, were canvassed last Thursday, and on Friday morning the committee reported to the assembly the following result, viz. that there were

In favour of ratifying, 13918

Against it, 12364

Majority, 1554

Of course the constitution, as reported by the convention of delegates has now been adopted by the People, and from henceforth will be the supreme law of the State.

The following exhibits the votes in the different counties:

County	For.	Against.
Hartford county	2234	2843
New-Haven do	2385	1572
New-London do	1740	792
Fairfield do	1836	1019
Windham do	1777	1671
Litchfield do	2027	2779
Middlesex do	1051	786
Tolland do	868	902
	13918	12364

1554 majority.

Burlington votes not returned.

Sylvester Gilbert, Esq. is chosen a member of Congress, in place of Holmes, resigned.

Copy of a letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Arbuckle, commanding at Fort Gadsden to the Agent for Indian affairs, dated 31st August, 1818.

Sir,

Within a few days one hundred & eighty-eight of the hostile Indians from near Suwanee surrendered themselves at this post: these with others who have surrendered of late, in all about three hundred, I have ordered into the nation and to report to you. They are in a most wretched condition, and will be at Fort Gaines about the 16th next month. I shall make provision for them until the first of October, or until I hear from you, or some arrangement is made for them, provided that may be soon. The Indians who lately surrendered brought with them 29 negroes, men, women and children. Eighteen of them appear to belong to different persons in the Floridas, and 11 are claimed by Indians.

Within a few days one hundred & eighty-eight of the hostile Indians from near Suwanee surrendered themselves at this post: these with others who have surrendered of late, in all about three hundred, I have ordered into the nation and to report to you. They are in a most wretched condition, and will be at Fort Gaines about the 16th next month. I shall make provision for them until the first of October, or until I hear from you, or some arrangement is made for them, provided that may be soon. The Indians who lately surrendered brought with them 29 negroes, men, women and children. Eighteen of them appear to belong to different persons in the Floridas, and 11 are claimed by Indians.

Copy of a letter from Major General Gaines to Governor Rabun, dated head-quarters, Fort Hawkins, Sept. 27, 1818.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your excellency's communication of the 2d inst. and in reply have to observe, that I have taken measures to concentrate upon that part of the southern frontier

recently menaced by the savages of my command as can be most speedily drawn to that point, I have reason to believe that this force will reach its destination by the middle of next month, and that it will be sufficient to repel any number of Indian warriors that may be likely to approach that frontier.

NORFOLK, Oct. 14.

Latest from the Spanish Main. Captain Birckley, of the sloop Marion, who arrived here last evening from Laguira, states, that at the time of his sailing, Sept. 8, the Patriots were besieging Cumana with a force of 2000 men. The Royalists however were numerous and well supplied with provisions and military stores, both of which, it was understood, the Patriots stood much in need of. It was the general opinion that no fighting would take place until December, about which time they calculated that the plains would be sufficiently dry for their operations.

A report had reached Laguira just before the M. sailed, which was currently believed, that two English vessels, laden with provisions and munitions of war, for the relief of the Patriots, had arrived at Ormoko, from some of the Islands—but were intercepted on their way up the river and captured by a squadron of Spanish flecheras, (a sort of gun boats.) As soon, however, as the intelligence of their capture reached Trinidad, a brig of war was immediately dispatched by the British Admiral to demand their release, and proceeded to Guaya, a small town in the Gulf of Paria, to which the flecheras had carried the two vessels. The Spaniards however, refused to give them up when the brig, as it determined to have them at all hazards, commenced firing on the Spanish flotilla and Admiral Brion coming up with his squadron joined in the attack—and nearly all the flecheras were in a short time either taken or sunk. The town Guaya was then taken possession of by Admiral Brion, and the two English vessels restored to the captain of the brig.

We suspect there are some misrepresentations of facts in the above statement; which is the more likely as the account comes from the Spanish town of Laguira. We have more direct and positive information of the transactions at Guaya from another source, which enables us to say, that the Spanish flotilla was taken by Brion's squadron alone; instead of a brig of war it was a British frigate Scamander which fired for the release of the two English vessels, so far from firing into the Spaniards she kept during the engagement, which commenced the attack on the flotilla, was one of Brion's squadrons, which was taken by the Spaniards during the action and afterwards recaptured by Admiral Brion.—Herald.

From the Petersburg Intelligencer.

A LECROMETER, or Instrument to determine the value of milk.

The value of milk, an article lucrative produce on a farm, is determined by the quantity of cream which it is capable of producing and as this is known to be affected by the age, health and prosperity upon which the animal's nourishment is based, a simple instrument, by which the relative proportion of cream produced by different food is shown.

It consists of any number of glass tubes, of the same internal diameter, (about 3-4 of an inch) & each 11 inches long; these are closed at one end and open at a little distance at the other, precisely like the test tubes used in experimental chemistry, and they are mounted stands in the same manner, at inches from the bottom of each tube a mark is made upon the glass being a zero placed against it, from this point the tube is divided into tenths of inches and numbered downwards for 3 inches, that each division is two of the tenths.

Now if several of these are filled with new milk at the same time, placed in the same temperature, and its thickness or quantity will be indicated by the division; and the experiments may be made upon quantities of cream produced by different systems of feeding, or by different animals, under all circumstances.

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FOREIGN.

London, Aug. 26.
The Wellington Testimonia.

The first stone was laid on the
10th of June, 1817, the anniversary
of the battle of Waterloo, in the
most eligible situation in the Phoenix
park, Dublin. This is com-
posed wholly of that very durable

stone called granite, and will occu-
py the attention of the artist for
another year, viz: till the 18th June
1819, on which day it will be pre-
sented to public view.

Its base is 100 feet square—slop-
ing upwards, it forms itself into a
pedestal 50 feet square, with another
pedestal in front, on which
stands an equestrian figure of the
illustrious duke—then above that
rises the shaft of the obelisk, which
is 30 feet at the base. The whole
rises 210 feet. On each of the four
sides will be engraved in brass in
letters, the names of the different
victories, cast out of the cannon
taken in India, Spain, Portugal and
France. A subscription of 20,000£,
the whole raised from private funds,
and every subscriber an Irishman,
was raised in the course of a few
weeks.

August 27.
THE QUEEN.

The Prince Regent arrived at
Kew palace on Tuesday evening
from the Stud-house, Hamptoncourt,
on a visit to her majesty; his royal
highness remained there a consider-
able time. We are sorry to say
her majesty was not so well yester-
day as she was on Tuesday, and was
not able to take her usual airing in
her garden chaise. Sir Francis
Millman remained in attendance;
and sir Henry Halford left his at-
tendance upon the king at Windsor,
and arrived at Kew. The report
yesterday of the state of her majes-
ty's health was, "her majesty has
not had a good night."

(Court Circular.

On account of the Queen's slight
relapse on Monday, not only the
journey to Windsor, but all idea of
attempting carriage airings, is again
abandoned for the present.

August 29.
THE QUEEN.

No report of the state of her ma-
jesty's health was yesterday made
public.

August 28.

The Court of Vienna is employ-
ed negotiating with some of the
Germanic Powers respecting the
military organization of the Con-
federation. The Prince de Rosin-
burgh, a member of the Supreme
Aulic Council of War, has been
sent from Vienna to Munich, with
some propositions relating to this
subject, and he was afterwards to
proceed upon a similar mission to
Stuttgart. With the same views
the Austrian General, M. de Lan-
genau, has been sent to Dresden.

It is reported in an article from
Hamburg, that the Count de Bern-
storff, the Danish Minister at Ber-
lin, is about to enter the Prussian
service, and that he is to be appointed
vice Chancellor of State, and
to have the Portefeuille of foreign
affairs.

Mr. Baring, it is stated, was on
his way to Vienna, previous to go-
ing to Aix-la-Chapelle, at which
latter place an hotel is said to have
been hired for him, at the rate of
250 francs per day.

August 28.
Despatches have been received
from the Bombay Government to
the Board of Directors of the In-
dia Company, under date the 11th
of April, and enclosing a long se-
ries of official documents from Sir
Thomas Hislop. Sir John Malcolm,
and other officers engaged in the
operations against the Pindarees and
the Peishwa, from the 23d of Janu-
ary to the end of March inclusive.
The great body of our enemies having
been dispersed and subdued, &
the war throughout India having
lost its general interest in propor-
tion as its results became more ob-
vious, we shall refer our readers for
the details of the present intelli-
gence to the despatches which we
have elsewhere inserted: amongst
them will be found a narrative by
Sir Thomas Hislop, of a gallant at-
tack upon the fortress of Talnair,
the Killeddar of which had set him-
self in open and unprovoked rebel-
lion against the British Govern-
ment. An attack upon the fort was
therefore unavoidable. Seeing the
effect of our batteries upon his works,
the Killeddar solicited terms, and
subsequently came forward to sur-
render himself at discretion to the
Adjutant General of the troops.
Some of our officers with a dozen
grenadiers of the Royal Scots, hav-
ing entered one of the interior gates,
which was opened from within, were
treacherously attacked by the Arabs
in the garrison, who butchered them
with spears and arrows, before any
assistance could be sent to them.
On this occasion, Major Gordon and

Capt. Mac Gregor were killed; and
Lieut. Col. M. Murray, Deputy Ad-
jutant General, ere he could draw
his sword, was desperately wounded
by the daggers of these perfidious
miscreants. Their success, however
was shortened, as it deserved to be.
The other gates were blown open by
cannon; the place was instantly
stormed; the garrison, consisting of
300 Arabs and others, was every-
man put to the sword; and the rebel-
lious Killeddar himself hanged by
order of Sir Thomas Hislop. This
severe but just example was expected
to have a salutary effect throughout
the neighbouring districts. We are
happy to learn that Lieut. Col. Mur-
ray bids fair to recover from his
wounds. Gheetoo, it appears, had
withdrawn himself from our custody
and run off, but was pursued by a
division of the British army.

Aug. 29.—Letters have been re-
ceived from the Northern Expedi-
tion, under Capt. Ross, dated the 8th
July, in lat. 74. The two ships were
then off a remarkable point of land
called by Baffin, the Devil's Thumb;
but the letters state no other partic-
ulars than that all was well, and
that they were, at the moment of
writing, impeded in their progress
by the ice. The other expedition,
under Capt. Buchan, was seen by a
whaler, on the 8th July, fast to the
ice, in a latitude short of 80.

COWES, Aug. 28.

The Guerriere, American Frigate.
This ship has a clumsy appearance;
her lower masts are short, and of large circumference; her yards
not very square, and her blocks are
large; her tonnage 1550 tons by
measurement; but her equipment is
most complete and effective for the
purposes of defence or aggression.
She is remarkably clean; but nothing
appears to be made for mere
show—her bits are extremely large,
and every rope is led through a se-
parate block; each has his own be-
laying pin. She has 7 Lieutenants,
and 465 men. Thirteen of her men
deserted while she remained here,
two of whom have since entered one
of our sloops of war at Portsmouth;
and they hold out no very flattering
inducement for our seamen to cross
the Atlantic. In this ship the most
extraordinary attention has been
paid to her warfare qualities. At-
tached to every gun is all the apparatus,
including lanthorns, swords,
pikes and boarding caps; the tackles
are rove through very large sheaved
blocks, which considerably lightens
the labor, and renders the guns capa-
ble of being worked much quicker
than in our ships—the trucks of the
gun carriages are of larger diameter,
and the axle trees are much longer,
and effectually prevent the guns
from upsetting. She passed through
Spithead between 8 and 9 at night,
by which all saluting of the Admiral at
Portsmouth was avoided.

JOHN BREWER, Trustee.
October 22.

WANTED

To purchase, a coloured GIRL, from
the country, honest and well disposed,
between fifteen and twenty years of
age. Enquire at this Office.

Annapolis, Oct. 22.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office, Annapolis, September 30th, 1818.

Andrew Anderson. Wm. Bird. Ni-
cholas Brice. Joseph Bradford. Doctor
John H. Brown. Richd. Ball. Dennis
Battie. Stephen Cook. Corilla Ann
at Robert Warfield's. Augustus H. M.
Conkling. B. Chew. William Carroll.
Jaques Louis Victor Carron. Stephen
Childress. Mr. Dailey. Mr. Foxcroft.
Benjamin Gaither. Richd. Grey. Robt.
Hurdle. Gpo. Hogarth. A. G. Ham-
mond. Elizabeth Hodges. Edwd. Hale
2. Henry Hunter. John Hammond.
John Hinkle. Christopher Holme 2.
Jona. Hutton. Leond. Iggleheart. Wm.
P. Mathews. Margt. Miller. Hugh
Moore. Jas. Newburn. Jas. H. Marri-
ott. Jno. Norris. Joseph Norris. Sarah
Nichols. Monsr. Niel. Benj. Pindle.
Nathen Porter. Isaac Parker. Jno. Ro-
binson. Lieut. Robt. J. Scott. Rosetta
Robinson. Wm. G. Russ. Jacob Sims.
Robt. Stocker. Miss E. Smith. Jno. T.
Stoddert. Geo. Stier. Jas. McFadden.
Wm. Stephens. Wm. Saunders. Caleb
Sears. Jona Swift. Miss H. Smith. Eli-
zabeth Sellman. Genhard Troost. Doct.
Trous. Wm. Turner. Rebecca Tucker.
Elizabeth Tilley. Wm. R. Thompson.
Henry Woodward. Danl. Walfield. Jos.
H. Windsor. Osborn Williams. Edwd.
Williams. Jno. Williams. Wm. Young.
John Yearly. Monr. Marin Yon.

J. MUNROE, R. M.

Oct. 8

Overseer wanted.

The subscriber wishes to engage a

Single Man as an Overseer for the

en-
su-
ing
year.

None need apply unless he can come well recommended for ho-
nesty, sobriety and industry.

JONATHAN PINKNEY.

Sept. 17.

Coarse Linen Shirts.

The Charitable Society, having em-
ployed the industrious poor of this city

in manufacturing the above articles,

they are deposited for sale at the stores

of Joseph Sims and George Shaw.

Annapolis June 18, 1818.

In a second tour, he visited Epi-
rus, Thessaly and other provinces
of continental Greece and the Ioni-
an islands.—In February of 1816 he
passed into Apulia and Naples
where he had the advantages of six
weeks study of the Antiquities of
Pompeii.

New Goods.

B. Sheppard,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Respectfully informs his customers &
the public generally, that he still con-
tinues in that well known stand for
merely occupied by the late Mr. B Cur-
ran. He informs them that he has sup-
plied himself with a new and complete
assortment of fall and winter

GOODS,

consisting of Blue, Black, and Brown
Cloths, Drab ditto, Cassimeres, Cords,
and Velvets, which will be made up at
short notices, or at retail to suit pur-
chasers, on terms as accommodating as
any within this city.

Oct. 22. tf

Chancery Sale,

By virtue of a decree of the High
Court of Chancery.

On Monday the 23d day of Novem-
ber next, if, or not the first fair
day thereafter, will be exposed to pub-
lic sale, at Jeremiah Merrill's Tavern,
(formerly McCoy's.) Penn's Inheritance,
The Gore; Part of Owen's Resurvey,
Part of The Addition to Ray's Adven-
ture; All I Can Get; Addition to All I
Can Get; Parts of Moore's Delight, &
Part of The Resurvey on Owen's Re-
sury; lying in Montgomery county,
contiguous to each other, and contain-
ing between seven and eight hundred
acres. Also Part of Snowden's Second
Addition to his Manor, lying in Anne
Arundel county, containing two hun-
dred and fifty acres, formerly in pos-
session of the late Mr. Richd. Owings,
and highly improved. The Lands in
Montgomery are in possession of the
Messrs. Penn's, part of which is in
good order, and the residue very sus-
ceptible of improvement. It is presum-
ed those inclined to purchase will ex-
amine for themselves previous to the
day of sale. The terms are, that bonds
must be given to the Trustee as such,
with good security, for the payment of
the purchase money within 12 months
from the day of sale. The sale to
commence at 11 o'clock, A. M.

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Robt. Stocker. Miss E. Smith. Jno. T.
Stoddert. Geo. Stier. Jas. McFadden.
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Annapolis June 18, 1818.



GRAND LODGE.

POET'S CORNER.

From the Evangelical Magazine.

HYMN,

Composed for the anniversary of the Missionary Society, by J. Montgomery, Esq. and sung at Spa Field's Chapel, May 14.

"Let there be light," thus spoke the Word:

The Word was God;—and there was light!

—Still the creative voice is heard; A day is born from every night:

And every night shall turn to day, While months, and years, and ages roll;

—But we have seen a brighter ray, Dawn on the chaos of the soul.

Nor we alone; its 'wakening smiles Have broke the gloom of Nature's sleep.

The Word has reach'd the Western Isles; The spirit moves on yonder deep.

Already from the dust of Death, Man in his Maker's image stands, Once more inhales immortal breath, And stretches forth to Heaven his hands.

From day to day, before our eyes, Grows and extends the work begun; —When shall the new Creation rise O'er every land beneath the sun?

When, in the Sabbath of his love, Shall God from all his labours rest; And bending from his throne above, Again, pronounce his creatures blest.

As sang the Morning Stars of old, Shouted the Sons of God for joy; His widening reign while we behold, Let praise and prayer our tongues employ.

Till the Redeem'd in every clime, Yea, all that breathe, and move, and live,

To Christ, thro' every age of time, The Kingdom, Power, and Glory give

END OF SUMMER.

—The fading many coloured wools,

Shade deepening over shade, the country round

Imbrown'd a crowded umbrage, dusk and dun,

Of every hue, from wan declining green

To sooty black."

"The sun is now taking leave Every thing is changed with us. The earth, which was lately so beautiful and fruitful is now becoming gradually barren and poor. We no longer behold that fine enamel of the trees in blossom; the charms of spring; those different tints & shades of verdure in the woods and meads; the purple grapes; nor the golden harvests which crowned our fields. —When the earth is stripped of its corn, its grass, and its leaves, nothing is to be seen but a rough and rugged surface. It has no longer that beautiful appearance which the growth of corn, greens, and herbs, produced over a vast country. The birds no longer sing. Nothing now reveals to the mind of man that universal joy which reigned throughout all animated nature. He hears nothing now but the murmuring streams and whistling winds. Constantly the same dull sounds which can only create disagreeable sensations. The fields have lost their perfume; and the air is damp and cold.

"Yet the country, stripped and desolate as it is, still presents to a feeling mind the image of happiness. We may reflect with gratitude to heaven, that the fields which are now barren, were once covered with corn and a plentiful harvest. It is true, that the orchards and gardens are now stripped, but the remembrance of what they bestowed upon us, may make us content to bear the northern blasts which at present we feel so sharp. The leaves are fallen from the fruit trees; the grass of the field is withered; the dark clouds fill the sky and fall in heavy rains. The unthinking man complains at this, but the wise man beholds the earth moistened with rain; and beholds it with a sweet satisfaction. The dried leaves and faded grass, are prepared by the autumnal rains to form manure to enrich the ground. This reflection, with the pleasing expectation of spring, must naturally excite our gratitude for the tender mercies of our Creator. Though the earth has lost its beauty and exterior charms, and is exposed to the murmurs of those who have nourished and cheered, it has already begun again to labour secretly within its bosom for their future welfare.

"Perhaps our own lot in this world has its seasons; if it be so,

let us in the dull winter of life have recourse to the provisions laid up in the days of prosperity; and endeavour to make a good use of the fruits of our education and experience. Happy, if at the close of life, we carry with us to the grave the merit of having been useful to society."

Sturm's Reflections.

From the Alexandria Gazette.

In looking at a picture of Washington, which hangs over the mantel piece in the drawing room at Mount Vernon, I found on the back of it the following handsome tribute to the virtues of the patriot, which I was informed, was from the pen of a young gentleman in Philadelphia, who presented the picture to the present proprietor of that seat, the hon. Bushrod Washington. Americans will read it with interest, for it portrays the character of their father.

A FOREIGNER.

WASHINGTON, The defender of his country—the founder of Liberty—

The friend of man.

History and tradition are explored

in vain

For a parallel to his character.

In the annals of modern greatness

He stands alone;

And the noblest names of antiquity

Lose their lustre in his presence.

Born the benefactor of mankind, He united all the qualities necessary

To an illustrious career:

Nature made him great;

He made himself virtuous.

Called by his country to the defence of her liberties,

He triumphantly vindicated the rights of humanity,

And on the pillars of national independence

Laid the foundation of a great republic.

Twice invested with the supreme magistracy

By the unanimous voice of a free people,

He surpassed in the cabinet

The glories of the field;

And voluntarily resigning the sceptre and the sword,

Retired to the shades of private life.

A spot as new and as sublime, Was contemplated with the profoundest admiration,

And the name of WASHINGTON,

Adding new lustre to humanity,

Resounded to the remotest regions of the earth.

Magnanimous in youth,

Glorious through life,

Great in Death:

His highest ambition the happiness of mankind;

His noblest victory the conquest of himself.

Bequeathing to posterity the inheritance of his fame,

And building his monument in the hearts of his countrymen,

He lived the ornament of the 18th century.

He died regretted by a mourning world.

From the Pittsburg Gazette.

Original Letters from Russia.

I send you the following rough sketches of customs, &c, here, taken hastily, and consequently very imperfect, but they may perhaps afford you some little amusement, if not, you must take the will for the deed.

You are acquainted with the fact of the Russian peasantry being slaves, the same as the blacks are in the southern states of America, though held in infinitely greater numbers; there are some noblemen here who own 20, 30, 40, 50, and one or two, even as many as 70,000. These poor people are obliged to work their master's land, and pay them a tax amounting yearly to from 20 to 30 rubles per soul, the women excepted.—They generally work as much land for themselves as their lord, from the produce, which and other means, they gain some little money, it being understood that half their time belongs to themselves; and their master never refusing in winter time, when they can do nothing at home, to let them go to the cities in search of employment; this employment mostly consists in driving people about in their sledges, so that at that season you may ride about for the master trifles. The condition of the Russian peasant is by no means so miserable as would appear at first sight; their houses are of log, very well built and warm; they live together in large villages, the gable end of the houses all fronting the street; this mode of build-

ing they say makes their houses much warmer, as a less portion of them is exposed to the weather than in the customary mode. Their general food is simple to be sure, but they have enough of it; it consists of very black rye bread and salt, the bread mostly sour; they eat carrots, parsnips, and mangt other vegetables raw; their drink is a sour and

to me a most nauseous liquor, made of grain, and called quass, or more properly kvass, but it is healthy, and considered by the Russians of all classes, very palatable; they have a brandy distilled from grain, which they drink with great enjoyment, being (I speak of the lower class) universally drunkards. They are good natured, and may mostly be bribed to do any thing. They are however, very knavish and tricky; their state is about demi-barbarous.

but they possess a wonderful degree of native politeness and grace, so that the lowest boy will talk to his master with all the ease and fluency of an equal, never forgetting, however, his respects and obedience.

Their dress consists of a long woolen coat, called kafstan, reaching almost down to their heels, and covering their pantaloons entirely, this they tie around the waist with a worsed sash; their mittens are of immensely thick leather, and reach half way up to their elbows; their hats are broad brimmed and bell crowned, and in winter they mostly wear fur caps; the better kind of them wear boots, but a vast number wear basket wrought shoes of birch bark.—The kafstan is, indeed properly speaking, only worn by the better kind of peasants in common, or put on as a dress, the usual garb in the country being a sheep skin, which they have made with sleeves to fit them, and which they call a shoul or tooloop, this they wear equally the hottest day in summer, and the coldest day in winter. The Russians in general, (that is the lower classes still, say peasants and merchants) wear their beards long, from religious superstition; this they adhere too strongly, and if they are asked why they do so, their answer is, "God commands us."

The women in this country are generally ugly, particularly among the peasantry who are very dirty and slovenly about their persons.

Their features bear throughout a striking resemblance, being of the Tartar cast. Almost all the Russian women have little sunken eyes, pug noses, and high cheek bones, faces quite devoid of expression, or if possessing any it being rather of the disagreeable kind, frequently very much so.

In going towards the south, however, their features, tho' not radically different, improve. In Moscow many of the merchant's daughters are beautiful, & in Tula and Calooga comeliness is more frequently met with than in Moscow.

St. Petersburg has less claim for the beauty of its women than any town I have yet seen, either in Russia or elsewhere. The ladies among the nobility, particularly the married ones, are very free and easy in their manners, but the merchant's being a most universally of low extraction and badly educated, keep their wives and daughters as strictly as they are kept in eastern countries.

The daughter of a Russian merchant being entirely unaccustomed to the company or conversation of young men, is excessively awkward and confused if she happens to fall into their society, and makes off as fast as she can.

In Moscow, where every thing is more national than in St. Petersburg, on their meeting a person, being ashamed to look him in the face, they make a low inclination of their head, so that I felt not a little pleased on my arrival there, to find myself so often saluted with such respect by sweet creatures whom I had never before seen in my life. I returned, however, their zdrassonot (how d'ye do) with the best air that I could, hoping by that means to get into their good graces, and fancying that a thousand happy adventures and fortunate intrigues must be the inevitable result of such a kind and flattering predilection as they all appeared to possess in my favour.

These fair ladies have a most shocking practice of rubbing their teeth with some vile composition, which takes off the enamel, and makes them as black as coal; this is considered by many of them as a beauty, so that I have seen girls of 16 or 17 really of extraordinary charms, possessing such fine animated countenances and rosy cheeks as Venus herself need not be ashamed to own.

make we almost shudder. The custom of thus blacking their teeth, some travellers have represented as universal; this is not the case, the most that can be said of it is, that it is not very uncommon.

From the Philadelphia Advertiser.

KIDNAPPING.

Mr. Pouson,

An atrocious case of kidnapping was tried last week in the Quarter Sessions for the county of Philadelphia. As I was not in court during the trial, I can give no account of it. But the sentence of the court which was delivered by Judge Rush, I have been informed contains the principal outlines of the evidence laid before the Jury that convicted the prisoner. A copy of this sentence I have procured from the Judge, and now enclose it, with a request that you will give it

to the Philadelphia Advertiser.

A SUBSCRIBER,

William Young—You have been convicted, by a Jury of the country, of seducing and conveying from the township of Mayamensing into the State of Delaware, three persons of colour, viz. John Wood, John Derden, and Benjamin Bennett, with the intent to sell and dispose of them. The crime is more remarkable, as you also are a man of colour. These persons, it should seem, had told some one of their acquaintance, you had employed them to cut wood in the state of Delaware, and that they were to be well paid for their labour. It is now 12 months since they went with you in a shallop to the state of Delaware, for the purpose just mentioned. You came back in the same shallop in three days, bringing with you eight or nine cords of wood. But to this day, Bennett, Derden, and Wood, have never been heard of. Upon your return to the city without them, your appearance in the world was soon changed. You were better clad, and had the command of more money than when you conveyed these unfortunate men to the state of Delaware. Bennett, it seems, had lived in the same house with you; and to a friend of his who suspected that every thing was not quite right, enquire what had become of him, you replied he was confined in the work house; & that you had seen the constable take him to gaol. This was false. You asserted, that Wood and Derden had left the shallop they went down in, and were coming up in another. You declared, in the presence of the Alderman who committed you, that you were the only person of colour in the shallop, when she went down the river. This also was false. A man in another shallop that laid along side of you for several hours, swore he saw you, two coloured men, and a black man, on board with you. Where are these men, I ask? It must be in your power if they have not been improperly disposed of, to give a more account of them. You are bound to say where you left them—in what place, and to mention the names of the persons they were engaged to work for. They went with you, under your protection, and in your employ. In the short space of three days, you returned to the city with several cords of wood, but without them, and fraught with lies and inconsistent tales with respect to their fate. It is indeed too probable you do not yourself know at this time, where they are, or what has become of them.—Considering all circumstances, it is to be feared, some inhuman monster in the state of Delaware stood ready to receive the victims, and has hurried them, ere now, to the banks of the Mississippi, to the utmost verge of Georgia, or even to some island in the W. Indies, where they may be at this moment suffering under the daily lash of a merciless task-master.

Your crime, Young, is very great. On pretence of cutting wood, and a promise of liberal wages, you perniciously decoyed these men into an adjacent state; and have, in all probability, consigned them to slavery and wretchedness the remainder of their lives.

In many cases the law of retaliation is founded in strict justice, and the most consummate wisdom, and on the present occasion, there would be a striking display of both, if the court had power to make you experience a state of servitude for life, equally galling and severe with that you have brought upon your fellow creatures.

For the sake of money, you have riveted the chains of a most cruel bondage upon them, & robbed them

of every happiness this side the grave. For my part, I verily believe the sin of man-stealing is the greatest that can be committed; that any punishment that can be inflicted, short of hanging, would be the just retribution of a deed such complicated wickedness.

your case, the law of Pennsylvania has provided a punishment, altogether inadequate to the offence. While it punishes a man who steals a horse, with hard labour for seven years, it imposes for stealing a man a fine of one hundred pounds, and hard labour not exceeding one year.

Whatever may be the inequality of those laws, which have been incidentally mentioned, I now proceed to pass the sentence which law has prescribed for your offence.

The prisoner was then sentenced to pay a fine of one hundred pounds, and to hard labour for one year, for sedging and carrying away each person, making in all three hundred pounds, and three years at hard labour.

THE MORNING CHRONICLE

A NEW DAILY PAPER,

TO BE ESTABLISHED IN THE CITY

OF BALTIMORE.

It is with unfeigned reluctance that I submit hereto leave to solicit the attention of the Public to a New Daily Paper, which I propose with all possible expedition to establish in Baltimore, to be denominated THE MORNING CHRONICLE.

With regard to the political character of its publication, he seems any concession—it will be decided by the Federal capitol, which was known and practised in the day of Washington—that federalism, for which Hamilton wrote, fought and for which Montgomery fell—that federalism, while with a large and comprehensive view, embraces all characters, as they augment the prosperity and the grandeur of their country, and which turns the eye of the most transcendent disdain on the little, despotic, mean personal kickings for office—that federalism, which would raise, ennoble, and aggrandize the character of our dear and beloved country, and opposition to that detestable, malignant federalism, who only aim to raise up to aggrandize private families—that federalism that exults in the spectacle of our country's greatness; that delights to behold the stately banner glittering over every our commerce bounded by no other restrictions than those of the ocean—that federalism, that cherishes the honest husbandman in his plough, the mechanic at his anvil, the too often and the grave too near, for a sufficient number to secure meanness of individual ambition to mistake his own welfare for the welfare of his country. These are the federal sentiments of the Editor, and such as he will be governed by until the hour of his dissolution. He seeks not individual patronage, looks for support on his country's large—if he fails in this appeal to their confidence, he is content to remain unnoticed and forgotten.

PAUL ALLEN,
Late Editor of the Federal Register
and Baltimore Telegraph.

TERMS.

The MORNING CHRONICLE will be published daily, at eight dollars per annum. For the patronage already offered, and on the advertising prospects held out, it is expected the publication will be commenced the 1st of October next. Although the Editor intends it shall be a newspaper, it is not his wish nor his interest to disregard the large and mercantile departments; in these he will be assisted by persons well acquainted with the management of a commercial paper.

It is intended to issue from the MORNING CHRONICLE, as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers are obtained, a paper for the

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, Oct. 29.

Departed this life on Thursday the 13th instant, at Pleasant Plains, his late residence, on the north side of Severn, Mr. FREDERICK GRAMMEN, in the 57th year of his age. Mr. G. was long a respectable and useful citizen of this place.

THE PENITENTIARY SYSTEM.

[This System has been established in the United States of America longer than in any other country. The following Document throws more light on the result, than any other publication which we have seen. We have subjoined an account extracted from Papers laid before Parliament, of the expenses of the General Penitentiary established at Milbank, near London, by which it appears, that each person confined there, costs the community nearly forty pounds sterling per annum, in addition to the amount of his earnings, and without counting the Capital employed in buildings and repairs. If it were true,

as asserted in the American report, that the Penitentiary System has a tendency to increase the number of offenders, it would, in a pecuniary point of view, become an intolerable burden to the nation, reducing the honest and industrious to poverty, exposing them also to become offenders, and thereby increase in a rapid proportion the mischiefs of the system.

We have heard that this System has some advocates in this country. We should be glad to see them answer, satisfactorily, the American Report and subjoined Statement.]

Quebec Gazette.

LEGISLATURE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

Decr 1817.

The Committee appointed at the close of the last session—"To enquire if it be expedient to alter the Penal Code of this State; and if expedient, what alterations were required, beg leave to

REPORT:

That they were prevented, by circumstances, from assembling during the recess of the legislature, and have therefore not given to the subject that protracted consideration on which its importance would seem to require. The result, however, of such inquiries as the committee have been able to make since the commencement of the present session, they now beg leave to submit, leaving it to the legislature to determine whether further information be necessary to an ultimate decision.

An alteration of the Penal Code of the State appears, from recent executive recommendations, to have been much desired, and long expected:—as yet, legislative caution has not yielded to executive opportunity. This caution, it is believed, has been the effect, not of any supposed perfection in our criminal law, but of doubts as to the policy of adopting the particular alterations recommended. That some alterations were required, has never been denied; that some alterations are now necessary, the returns of convictions prove. Many offences are frequently committed which our penal code was intended to suppress, and which, it is believed, can be suppressed, or very much lessened.

For these evils, two remedies have been suggested. The adoption of the penitentiary system, or only so to alter our present laws, as to increase or diminish the quantum of punishment now apportioned.

Each of these remedies has its advocates, both in the opinion of your committee, are entitled to consideration. The penitentiary system will be first examined.

Before, however, we proceed to this examination, a few observations will be suggested, intended to establish certain propositions, which without pretending to axiomatic truth, are supposed sufficiently correct to induce general acquiescence.

Although the novel situation in which the people of the U. States have been placed, has rendered the lessons of experience less universal importance here than elsewhere, it is nevertheless believed that experience here, as elsewhere, will ever prove the best source of wisdom, and surest foundation of policy. This truth, though seldom denied, is not unfrequently forgotten, or totally disregarded.

It may not be unimportant on this occasion, to recall to mind a memo-

table instance of the fallacy of human wisdom. When speculating upon laws and government, recorded in the early annals of our own country, Mr. Locke, the profoundest philosopher of his age, furnished a form of government and system of laws for South Carolina. Mr. Locke's government and laws are known to have failed in every respect. The only laws which have been able to stand the test of ages have grown out of the progressive exigencies of man. They are the lessons of experience, not the suggestions of speculation. The laws of Solon & Lycurgus have passed away. The common and civil laws have lasted for ages, and will probably continue of force for ages to come.

That the only proper object of punishment is the prevention of crime, is a proposition, though not universally admitted, essentially correct in the estimation of your committee.

Vindictive justice is disclaimed. The law, which punishes cannot feel; the law therefore cannot be vindictive—If the most enormous crime could not be repeated by the offender or another, that crime the law ought not to punish.

Retributive justice is regarded as fanciful, not practical: society cannot be compensated for a crime: felony cannot be worked out—no if felony could be worked out, it must always cost more labour, or what is equivalent to labour, to secure the labour of a criminal, than his labour can be worth.

Any other proportion between punishment and crime, than that which effects the suppression of the crime, is regarded as visionary. Could the smallest offence be suppressed by the greatest punishment, it ought to be attached. If the greatest crimes could be prevented by the smallest punishment they ought to be apportioned; would the same penalty prevent every crime, there should be but one penalty.

To proportion the punishments with any degree of precision to the crime, would appear to involve the following difficulties:

In the first place, the sensibility of the criminal ought to be ascertained; for the same punishment would affect very differently persons of different degrees of sensibility; to one, that punishment might be torture, which to another would be little more than unpleasant.

2dly. The effect of each crime on society ought to be ascertained; and this, it is apprehended, can only be approached in a very remote degree. To kill A, who is a virtuous, intelligent, and active member of society, is much more injurious than to kill B, who is a worthless vagrant; on the life of the first the happiness of society materially depends—the death of the last may be so far beneficial, as to discommode a drone. No law, however, has ever ventured to discriminate between these cases. Extremely dangerous would it be to discriminate, and yet without such discrimination, what pretension can there be to a proportion?

3dly. Difficult as it is to ascertain with any precision the sensibility of the criminal and the effect of the crime, more difficult must it be to penetrate the motives of the criminal. Man is seldom influenced by a simple motive, and yet when so influenced it is difficult of detection. The more complex his motives, the more difficult is the task of fixing his criminality, and yet if proportion between punishment and crime mean any thing more than the quantum of punishment necessary to the suppression of the crime, it would seem to refer to the sensibility of the criminal, the effect of the crime, and the motives with which it was perpetrated.—But if the exact proportion could be ascertained, it is difficult to perceive the benefit that would result. We admire proportion in architecture; the mind is gratified when all the parts of a building appear calculated to effect the purpose for which they were intended. That a criminal, however, has been punished exactly in proportion to his sensibility, the effect of his crime and the motives with which he perpetrated the crime, would afford no pleasure; it is apprehended, unconnected with the hope that the crime would not be repeated. On the other hand, it would appear fastidious in the extreme, to object to a punishment which suppresses the crime, only because it was not in exact proportion to the sensibility of the criminal, the effect of the offence, and the motives with which it had been perpetrated.

With these observations, your committee will proceed to the consideration of the penitentiary system.

The reluctance with which this subject has always been considered by the legislature when pressed upon their attention by executive recommendations was the effect it is believed (as before stated) of great doubts as to the practical effects of a theory, which though brilliant had not been fully tried, and upon which the growing experience of other states, would in no protracted length of time, shed a light which would dissipate all doubt, and procure a decision in every respect satisfactory. It is to the experience of those states where the penitentiary system has been longest tried, that your committee now proposes to look for that light which shall confirm or dissipate those doubts which have hitherto existed on this subject.

In Pennsylvania, where the first American Penitentiary House was erected, it appears from a recent publication entitled, "A Statistical View of the Operations of the Penal Code of Pennsylvania." That its operations had been extremely beneficial for the first two years after its establishment; that of two hundred persons who had been pardoned, only four had returned. At that period it appears further, "that the number of convicts was so small in proportion to the building, that the apartments in the prison and the prison yard afforded convenient and ample room for the separation of the convicts."

The Grand Jury of Philadelphia, in a recent presentment say "that while they note with pleasure, the high degree of order and cleanliness, they are compelled by a sense of duty to present as an evil of considerable magnitude, the present very crowded state of the penitentiary; the number of prisoners of all classes, continues to increase, so that from 20 to 40 are lodged in rooms of 18 feet square; so many are thus crowded together, that the institution already begins to assume the character of an European prison and a seraglio for every vice, in which the unfortunate being who commits a first offence and knows none of the arts of methodized villainy, can scarcely avoid the contamination which leads to extreme depravity."

It appears further, from the same publication, "that of 451 convicts now in the penitentiary of Pennsylvania, 161 have been confined there before."

The commissioners appointed to examine into the state of the New-York prison in their report observe, "it has for some time past not only failed of effecting the object chiefly in view, but has subjected the treasury to a series of disbursements, too oppressive to be continued, if they can in any way be prevented."

The cause of this failure is said to be the crowding together of the prisoners, and a relaxation of discipline. It appears further, that a very large proportion of those who have been committed for the last five or six years had been confined there before.

The commissioners appointed to examine the state prison of Massachusetts, in their report complain "that the prison is so crowded as to defeat the object for which the institution was erected." They state further, "that the only advantages which the commonwealth appears to derive from the establishment, are—

1st. The protection afforded the community against the criminals during their confinement.

2dly. The value of the earnings of the convicts, which may be supposed to be so much gain, since the greater part of this class of men when at large, were at the expense of the community without labour. But there appears, says these commissioners, "great reason to suppose that the advantage first mentioned is more than counterbalanced by the greater hardness and more settled corruption which a promiscuous association among the convicts must produce, particularly the young."

It is thought unnecessary to make further quotations from these publications, as they are in the possession of the legislature, and can be procured by all.

The most attentive examination of these documents, on the part of the committee, has been followed by a thorough conviction that the penitentiary system, as far as it has been yet tried, has failed. It is however to be concealed, that some hope yet exists, that solitary confinement

may be so apportioned, as to restore to the system the confidence which it once possessed, but of which, for some time past it has been deprived.

Should it succeed it will be gratifying to humanity to see its benefits extended to every portion of the habitable world; and it is not doubted that in such an event, the legislature of this state will avail itself of the earliest opportunity of adopting the system; but until it has been well tried and has fully answered, your committee cannot but believe, it would be unwise in the legislature to attempt it. The experiments already commenced are so numerous, and will probably be conducted with so much ability, as will leave no doubt as to the results that may be afforded. It may indeed be necessary to a full and fair experiment of the system, that some states should not adopt it; for to ascertain its value, it may be necessary to contrast it with other systems, and this cannot be done with advantage if all the states were to adopt it.

It may not be unimportant even on the present occasion, to contrast the operations and effects of the penitentiary system, with the operations and effects of the system of criminal law now in force in this state. To effect this object, returns of the convictions which have taken place since 1799, have been procured from most of the clerks of the district courts. It is to be lamented that all the clerks have not complied with the requisitions made upon them in August last. A sufficient number however have been procured, it is believed, to answer the purpose intended. The comparison will be confined to the last 17 years, as prior to 1800, the county court system was in force, under which, justice was not only imperfectly administered, but the records of which were so badly kept as to furnish at this period no data from which the number of convictions can be ascertained.

The penitentiary system of Pennsylvania has been selected for comparison, as it is supposed to be the oldest and best managed in the United States, and with the operations and effects of which we are best acquainted.

It will appear on a reference to the statistical view of the operations of the penal code of that state, that the convictions from 1800 to 1809, inclusive, for penitentiary offences, were 1045, giving an average for each year of more than 104.

The population of that state in 1800 (as appears by the census taken) was 602,445. In 1810, the population had increased to 810,091, which affords an annual increase of about 20,754, and an average population of 628,299, for the ten years prior to 1810. For this period therefore convictions were to population as 104 are to 632,299, or as 1 to 5993.

From 1810 to 1815 inclusive, the convictions were 890, giving an average of more than 148 for each year.

The population probably increased in each year from 1810 to 1815 in greater numbers than from 1800 to 1810, but as the exact increase cannot be ascertained, it will be computed at the same, the difference cannot be very great. This would make the average population from 1810 to 1815, about 850,845.

For this period therefore, convictions were to population as 148 to 830,845, or as 1 to 5613.

It would appear from this statement, that crimes had not only increased numerically, but in a greater ratio than population.

It will appear further, on reference being had to the statistical view, that the number of untried prisoners, returned on the calendars at the different sessions of the county of Philadelphia, was

For the year 1813 . . . 516
1814 . . . 558
1815 . . . 829
1816 . . . 1058

Had these prisoners been tried as usual, the number of convicts would have been greater for these years, which would consequently have increased the average number of convictions from 1810 to 1816, and thereby increase the ratio of crimes for the last period selected for comparison.—Why a greater number of prisoners were left untried for these years than usual, is not explained. It is difficult not to attribute it to the system.

It is stated in the publication above alluded to, that the number of convicts from 1779 to 1786, both inclusive, were greater than from 1786 to 1793; and that the penitentiary system was not commenced before

1786. This statement is made to show that convictions diminished under the penitentiary system. This effect, however, may have been produced by other adequate cause which existed at the time. From 1779 to 1784, the United States were engaged in a bloody civil war, the most prolific parent of crime, and although we were enjoying many of the blessings of peace from 1786, yet it cannot be supposed that during this period society did not continue to feel many of the evils which the licentious habits of a civil war are calculated to engender. To compare these two periods, then is to aid the penitentiary system with all the advantages of peace, order and good government, and to compare the former penal code of Pennsylvania with all the crimes of a civil war.—Our object, however, is to compare the penitentiary system of Pennsylvania with the former penal code of that state, but to compare with the penal code of this state.

By the returns of convictions from 1800 to 1810 both inclusive, it appears there were in this state 14 convictions for penitentiary offences, which gives an average of 1.4 per year.

From 1800 to 1815, the convictions were 62, which gives an average of 12 per year.

The population of this state in the year 1800 was 199,440; in 1810 the population had increased to 217,530, which affords a small annual increase.

From this statement it appears that convictions have not only increased in a ratio with the population, but have numerically diminished.

As we are unacquainted with every circumstance peculiar to the state, which were calculated to lessen crimes, or with any circumstances peculiar to Pennsylvania, which were calculated to increase them, we are induced to conclude that the penal code of this state, imperfect as it is, has been productive of no benefit than that of Pennsylvania.

Your committee are therefore directed to recommend, that the penitentiary system be not adopted, and that the penal code of this state be amended, as the bill herewith proposed provides for.

DANIEL F. HUGER,

Chairman of Committee on Penitentiary Code.

From the National Advocate, COM. PERRY & CAPT. HEATH Statement of the proceedings going out of the altercation between Commodore Perry and Capt. Heath.

Commodore Perry, in consequence of having received a communication from captain Heath in Rhode Island, on which the civil authorities of the state prevented him from acting, induced to go on to Washington the 10th of October for the purpose of giving to captain Heath the satisfaction which he had demanded.

The absence of his previously engaged friend, commodore Decatur, whom he had passed on the road, rendered it necessary that he should resort to the intervention of another friend for a time, that the intent of his visit might be communicated to captain Heath. This was accordingly done, and the following preliminary arrangements were made upon between major Hamilton, the part of commodore Perry, and lieut. Desha, on the part of captain Heath:

1st. It is understood that Capt. Perry is to proceed to Philadelphia or its vicinity, by the route of Baltimore, where he is to remain until the arrival of Capt. Heath's friend.

2d. That Capt. Heath is to proceed by the way of Frederick-York to Philadelphia, and to remain in the suburbs until the arrangements are made for a meeting between himself and Com. Perry.

3d. Lieut. Desha and Major Hamilton are to meet at Renshaw's Wednesday after the arrival of Newcastle boat.

4th. That the meeting between Com. Perry and Capt. Heath take place on Saturday morning as soon after as practicable.

5th. That the meeting between Com. Perry and Capt. Heath is to be held on Saturday morning as soon after as practicable.

6th. That the meeting between Com. Perry and Capt. Heath is to be held on Saturday morning as soon after as practicable.

7th. That the meeting between Com. Perry and Capt. Heath is to be held on Saturday morning as soon after as practicable.

8th. That the meeting between Com. Perry and Capt. Heath is to be held on Saturday morning as soon after as practicable.

9th. That the meeting between Com. Perry and Capt. Heath is to be held on Saturday morning as soon after as practicable.

10th. That the meeting between Com. Perry and Capt. Heath is to be held on Saturday morning as soon after as practicable.

11th. That the meeting between Com. Perry and Capt. Heath is to be held on Saturday morning as soon after as practicable.

12th. That the meeting between Com. Perry and Capt. Heath is to be held on Saturday morning as soon after as practicable.

13th. That the meeting between Com. Perry and Capt. Heath is to be held on Saturday morning as soon after as practicable.

14th. That the meeting between Com. Perry and Capt. Heath is to be held on Saturday morning as soon after as practicable.

15th. That the meeting between Com. Perry and Capt. Heath is to be held on Saturday morning as soon after as practicable.

16th. That the meeting between Com. Perry and Capt. Heath is to be held on Saturday morning as soon after as practicable.

17th. That the meeting between Com. Perry and Capt. Heath is to be held on Saturday morning as soon after as practicable.

18th. That the meeting between Com. Perry and Capt. Heath is to be held on Saturday morning as soon after as practicable.

19th. That the meeting between Com. Perry and Capt. Heath is to be held on Saturday morning as soon after as practicable.

20th. That the meeting between Com. Perry and Capt. Heath is to be held on Saturday morning as soon after as practicable.

not be made to diminish his popularity. This has been pro-
posed to the civil authority, and the civil authority should produce an impossibility of a meeting at the time and place designated, which he will take every precaution to prevent, he will consider himself absolutely exonerated from any responsibility to captain Heath touching their present cause of difference.

(Signed) J. HAMILTON, Jun.

(for Captain Perry.)

APPROVED, R. M. DESHA.

(Signed) R. M. DESHA. In consequence of the foregoing the parties assembled at Philadelphia, and major Hamilton there transferred the above memorandum to commodore Decatur, introducing to him, at the same time, lieut. Desha as the friend of captain Heath, when the following arrangements were made by them:

Philadelphia, 14th Oct. 1818.

Memorandum of the preliminary arrangements between commodore Decatur, on the part of captain Perry, and lieut. Desha, on the part of captain Heath.

1st. That it is understood that captain Perry and his friend are to proceed to New-York, or its vicinity, where he is to remain until the arrival of captain Heath, or until the period which is named in this paper for their meeting.

2d. That captain Heath, with his friend are to follow and remain at some convenient point on the Jersey shore, near the city of New-York, and to give information after their arrival to captain Perry's friend where such arrangements will be made as may be deemed necessary.

3d. The parties to be on the point specified, and the notification required by the 2d article given prior to approaching Monday, the 19th.

The parties accordingly met on Monday, the 19th inst. at 12 o'clock, on the Jersey shore of the Hudson, where capt. Perry received the fire of captain Heath without returning it, when commodore Decatur immediately stepped forward and declared, that commodore Perry had come to the ground with a determination not to return the fire of captain Heath, in proof of which he read a letter from commodore Perry to him, which he had written, (and which is herewith subjoined) soliciting him to become his friend; and, therefore, he presumed the party aggrieved was satisfied. Captain Heath having expressed his acquiescence in this opinion, and that the injury he had received from captain Perry was atoned for, the parties returned to the city.

We do hereby certify that the foregoing is a correct statement.

(Signed) STEPHEN DECATUR.

R. M. DE HA.

Letter from commodore Perry, referred to in the foregoing, to commodore Decatur.

Washington, January 18, 1818.

My Dear Commodore—

You are already acquainted with the unfortunate affair which has taken place between capt. Heath and myself. Although I consider, from the course he has thought proper to pursue, that I am absolved from all accountability to him, yet, as I did, in a moment of irritation, produced by strong provocation, raise my hand against a person honoured with a commission, I have determined, upon mature reflection, to give him a meeting, should he call on me; declaring, at the same time, that I cannot consent to return his fire, as the meeting, on my part, will be entirely an atonement for the violated rules of the service. I request, therefore, my dear sir, that you will act as my friend on this occasion.

Very truly, your friend,

O. H. PERRY.

Com. Stephen Decatur.

Thus has terminated this unpleasant difference; and, as it has created considerable sensation throughout the union, the publication of the foregoing documents are deemed necessary.

Presentment of the Grand Jury respecting Lotteries.

Several contradictory representations having been made respecting the substance of the presentment made by the grand jury at the late sitting of the sessions, we avail ourselves of the following summary of its contents, taken from the Daily Advertiser; which we give without a word of comment.

N. Y. E. Post.

From the New-York Daily Advertiser.

LOTTERIES.

When the grand jury were about closing their business, they drew up

and presented to the court, the fault of their enquiries regarding the general practices pursued at the drawing of lotteries, and particularly that above mentioned. Allusions having been made in different modes, and by different persons, in the newspapers to the contents of this paper, and very many enquiries been made concerning it, we have thought it proper to publish the substance of the most material statements contained in it. This we do for the sole purpose of preventing mistakes regarding it, and without the slightest intention of forestalling or biasing public opinion on any respect.

After a suitable introduction, the grand jury say—That they have received no evidence that any fraudulent conduct could be justly imputed to the managers, or clerks, of any of the lotteries denominated Medical Science Lotteries; but it appeared that persons, whom they could not regard as authorised by law, have prepared the numbers, blanks and prizes, for the wheels, & acted as substitutes for the managers in drawing the lotteries—that tickets appear to have been drawn in an irregular or careless manner, chiefly in drawing more than one number at one time, and delivering them to a manager or substitute previously to a call of either of them; that this has also happened at the wheel containing blanks, and prizes—that tickets belonging to the wheel have frequently been found on the floor of the room where the lotteries were drawn, and in a former class of this lottery, as many as ten numbers were found in a crack of the floor, on the last day of drawing—that it appears to have been the practice in all these lotteries, to count before the last day's drawing, the number of blanks and prizes remaining in the wheels, and to supply the deficiency that might be discovered—that it appeared that the managers had neglected their duty in not collecting proofs for the prosecution of insurers on tickets contrary to law.

They then proceeded to remark on the evil effects of the practice of insurance; expressing the opinion, that to its extensive operation may be ascribed a large portion of the pauperism of the city; declaring their fears, that the existing laws are insufficient to prevent its being carried on, and conclude by respectfully recommending the subject to legislative consideration.

FOREIGN.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The ship Jane, Captain Bancroft, arrived at Philadelphia, in 38 days from Liverpool, bringing London dates to the 5th, and Liverpool to the 8th of September inclusive.

The Queen of England had experienced a return of her disease in its most distressing form—and at the latest date was rapidly sinking. It was not expected that she could survive many days.

Lord Castlereagh and his lady and suite, took their departure on the 2d of September, for Brussels, on their way to Aix-la-Chapelle. Among his Lordship's suite are the Earl of Clanwilliam, Lord Conyngham, and Lord Anson.

Sir James Lucas Yeo, who commanded the British forces on Lake Ontario during the late war, died lately on board the Frigate Semiramis, on her passage from Havana to England. His disease was an affection of the liver, which he contracted on the coast of Africa. His corpse was landed at Portsmouth early in September.

It is stated, that the revenue of England, for the last quarter, exceeded that of the corresponding quarter of last year, by more than one and a half million sterling.

The town of Manchester continues in a state of disorder and alarm.

The accounts of the harvest generally in the southern parts of Wales, speak favourably of the crops of wheat, both as to quantity and quality.

The crops of potatoes, especially in Jersey and Guernsey, it is said, proved this year unusually abundant, and of excellent quality.

It is also said, that in various parts of England, fruit trees are more productive than has been known for several years. An apple tree is particularly noticed in the neighborhood of Tiverton, which requires thirty props to support its loaded branches, and which, it is calculated, will yield at least five

J. Sheppard, Merchant Tailor,

Impressed with a sense of the liberal encouragement he has received, expresses his gratitude to his patrons, and solicits continuance of their favour, which no exertion on his part shall be wanting to require. He at the same time informs them, that he has now, and will constantly keep, for their accommodation, a handsome supply of

Made Cloathes,

of every kind and quality, fit for the various seasons; and that he will receive in a few days an assortment of first chop

Cloths, Cassimeres, &c.

which he will make up, or sell in un-made patterns, as may best suit customers, on terms as convenient to them as any one of his profession in this city. His shop is at the lower end of Corn-Hill and Fleet-streets, and is in the same building formerly occupied by Mr. Thomas Brown.

J. SHEPPARD also keeps in an apartment under the same roof a supply of the best

Porter, Ale & Beer.

Annapolis, Oct. 29, 1818. 3w

Jona. Hutton,

Coach & Harness Maker,

Has for Sale, at his old stand in Corn-Hill-Street,

Two Gigs,

WITH PLAITED HARNESS.

They are second-hand gigs, but are now in complete order, and will be sold on terms advantageous to purchasers. He returns his thanks to his customers, and solicits a continuance of their patronage.

Annapolis, Oct. 29, 1818.

6w

Test. ED. HARWOOD,

Oct. 29. 6w Reg. Cor. Can.

THE VISITORS

Of Saint John's College are desirous of obtaining a Professor of Languages for that Seminary. The present salary is \$800 per annum, to which an addition will be made as soon as the number of pupils shall be sufficient to justify the increase. Comfortable apartments are also provided in the College building for the residence of the Professor, and his family. Applicants for this situation are requested to address their letters to Samuel Ridout, Annapolis, Maryland.

October 29. 1818.

The Editors of the National Engineer, the United States Gazette, the New-York Evening Post, & Baltimore American, are requested to publish the above advertisement twice a week for the space of four successive weeks, and forward their accounts to this office for collection.

Prince-George's County Court In Chancery,

September Term, 1818.

Ordered, That the sale made and reported by James Robinson Trustee, for the sale of the real estate of William Ford, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause be shewn to the contrary before the first Monday in December next, provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette, before the said first Monday in December next. The report states the amount of sales to be \$2306 25.

Test. ED. HARWOOD,

Oct. 29. 6w Reg. Cor. Can.

NOTICE.

All persons who are indebted to the estate of Frederic Grammer, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, are hereby requested to come forward and discharge their debts, and those who have claims against said estate, will please to exhibit the same, legally authenticated, for payment.

John Andrew Grammer,
Henry F. Mayer,
Horatio Ridout.

October 29, 1818. 6w

Ex'trs.

By His Excellency, Charles Ridgely, of Hampton, Esquire, Governor of the State of Maryland.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, the General Assembly of Maryland did, by an act passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, entitled, "An act to reduce into one, the several acts of Assembly respecting Elections, and to regulate said Elections," direct that the Governor & Council, after having received the returns of elections of members to represent this State in the Congress of the United States, should enumerate & ascertain the number of votes given for each and every person voted for as a member to Congress aforesaid respectively, and shall thereupon declare by Proclamation, signed by the Governor, the name of the person or persons duly elected in each respective district. We

in pursuance of the directions of the said act do, by this our proclamation declare, that by the returns made to us, it appears that Raphael Neale, Esq. was elected for the first district, Joseph Kent, Esq. was elected for the second district, Henry R. W. Field, Esq. was elected for the third district; Samuel Ringgold, Esq. was elected for the 4th district; Samuel Smith and Peter Little, Esq's. were elected for the 5th district, Stevenson Archer, Esq. was elected for the 6th district, Thomas Culbreth, Esq. was elected for the 7th district; and Thomas Bayly, Esq. was elected for the 8th district. Given in Council, at the City of Annapolis, under the great seal of the State of Maryland, this twentieth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.

C. RIDGELY, of Hamp.
By His Excellency's command.

NINIAN PINKNEY,
Clerk of the Council.

Ordered, That the foregoing proclamation be published in the Maryland Gazette, the Federal Gazette, and the Federal Republican, at Baltimore, the Frederick-Town Herald, the Torch Light, the Allegany Federalist, and the Eastern Gazette, twice a week for six weeks.

Oct. 29. 12w

12w

Test.

W. H. HARWOOD,

Oct. 29. 12w

Reg. Cor. Can.

Test.

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Reg. Cor. Can.

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W. H. HARWOOD,

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From an English paper.

TRAFAVGAR,

By the late Lieut. O'Doherty.

Have you sailed on the breast of the

deep? When the winds had all silenced their

breath,

And the waters were hushed in as holy

a sleep.

And as calm, as the slumber of death,

When the yellow moon beaming on

high,

Shone tranquilly bright on the wave,

And career'd thro' the vast and impal-

pable sky,

Till she found in the ocean a grave,

And dying away by degrees on the

sight,

The wat'rs were clad in the mantle of

night?

'Twould impart a delight to thy soul,

As I felt it imparted to mine.

And the draught of affliction that black-

ened my bowl

Grew bright as the silvery brine.

I carelessly lay on the deck,

And listened in silence to catch

The wonderful stories of battle or

wreck

That were told by the men of the

watch

Sad stories of demons most deadly told

he,

And of mermaids that rose from the

depth of the sea.

Strange visions my fancy had filled;

I was wet w' th the dews of the night,

And I lit off that the moon still continu-

ed to gild

The wave with a silvery light.

I sank by degrees into sleep,

I thought of my friends who were far

When a form seemed to glide o'er the

face of the deep

As bright as the evening star.

Never rose there a spirit more lovely

and fair,

Yet I trembled to think that a spirit

was there.

Emerald green was her hair,

B aried with gems of the sea,

Her arm, like a meteor, she waved in

the air.

And I knew that she beckoned on me

She glanc'd upon me with her eyes

How ineffably bright was their blaze:

I shrunk and trembled with fear and

surprise.

Yet still I continued to gaze;

But enchanting sweet was the smile of

her lip,

And I followed the vision and sprang

from the ship.

'Mid the waves of the ocean I fell,

The dolphins were sporting around,

And many a triton was tuning the

shell.

And ecstatic and wild was the sound;

There were thousands of fathoms a

bove,

And thousands of fathoms below;

And we sunk to the caves where the

sea lions rove,

And the t'paz and emerald glow,

Whose red diamonds and sapphires e

ternally shed

Their lustre around on the bones of the

dead

And we might the lustre be bright,

For they shone on the limbs of the

brave,

Of those who had fought in the terri-

ble fight,

And were burned at last in the wave.

In grottos of coral they slept,

On white beds of pearl around;

And near them forever the water snake

crept,

And the sea lion guarded the ground.

While the dirge of the heroes by spi-

rits was rung,

And solemn and wild were the strains

that they sung.

DIRGE.

Sweet is the slumber of the mariners'

sleep—

Their bones are laid in the caves of the

deep,

Far over their heads the tempests

sweep,

That ne'er shall wake them more;

They died when raved the bloody

fight,

And loud was the cannon's roar;

Their death was dark, their glory

bright,

And they sunk to rise no more.

But the loud wind past

When they breathed their last,

And carried their dying sigh

In a winding sheet,

With a shot at their feet,

In coral caves they lie,

In coral caves they lie.

Or where the siren of the rocks,

Lovely waves her sea-green locks,

Where the deadly breakers foam,

Found they an eternal home!

Horrid and long were the struggles of

death,

Black was the night when they yielded

their breath

But on the ocean, all buoyant & bloat

ed;

The sport of the waters, their white

bodies floated,

For they were borne to coral caves,

Distant far beneath the waves,

And there on beds of pearls they

sleep.

And far over their heads the tempests

sweep,

That ne'er shall wake them more,

That ne'er shall wake them more.

From the Franklin Gazette.

"A Jewish lady of exquisite beauty, had with her husband been taken captive by the Saracens commander of a fleet cruising on the coast of Palestine. The brutal captain being about to commit violence on her person, she called to her husband, (who was within hearing, but in chains) and asked him in Hebrew, whether they who were drowned in the sea should revive at the resurrection of the dead? He replied in the words of Psalm lxvii. 22 "The Lord with I will bring again from Babylon, I will bring from the depths of the sea." Upon which she immediately threw herself into the sea, and was drowned."

Tho' ne'er for thee on Shinah's plain,
Is rear'd the sculptor'd Urn;
Tho' Judah's harp ne'er swells the strain,
Nor Salem's daughters mourn—

Tho' ne'er shall minstrel strains of woe,
Thy fame and virtues tell;

Tho' ne'er the dirge in numbers slow,
Shall hymn thy parting knell—

Yet softly rests thy weary head,
Where Ocean's flow'rets bloom;
Beneath the deep—thy coral bed—
Is virtue's hallow'd tomb!

And oft when eve's pale star alone,
In sadness dim's the wave;

The lonely surge will gently moan—

Its requiem o'er thy grave.

Then rest in peace!—and when no more

The raging billows sleep,

The Lord JEROVAN—shall restore—

And bring thee from the deep!

—

From the Alexandria Gazette.

The following extract of a letter from Lexington, Kentucky, gives a very different account of the advantages attending emigrations to the westward, from any we have before seen, and should not fail to have some effect on the minds of those who are now preparing to relinquish profitable pursuits to seek their fortunes in a country which the representations of speculators have hitherto so highly, but erroneously extolled. The writer removed from Fredericksburg, Virginia, about a year since; the letter is addressed to his friend in that place, and communicated for insertion in this Gazette.

"We arrived in this town after a favourable journey of twenty-nine days. The first disappointment I met with arose from the difficulty of procuring a suitable house, and as I saw no prospect of doing better, I took one by the month—the most disagreeable I ever lived in, and in an indifferent situation for business, and such are the circumstances of the town, with regard to convenient houses in good situations, that notwithstanding the numerous changes which have taken place since my arrival, I have never been able to procure a house more to my liking; for that which I occupy I pay \$1 15 dollars per month. The rent of stores is generally from two to three times as high as in Fredericksburg, though lower than they were two or three years ago.

A trial of three months served to convince us that the place was not calculated for our permanent residence, my receipts in the store not averaging a third of the amount I had been accustomed to take in Fredericksburg, though my stock was much greater. Family expenses are quite as high, and accommodations much worse.—Though I had found this place far below my expectations, I thought it probable that some other part of the state might suit me, and from what I had heard of Limestone, and the little I had seen of the place in passing through it, I was induced to take a ride thither, at the end of February, to ascertain the circumstances of the place. I was soon satisfied that it was still less agreeable as a family residence than this; and on my return I began seriously to think of returning to Fredericksburg, as we had not from the time we left it, seen a place so likely, from appearance, to suit us. I would have removed this fall, but having a quantity of winter goods on hand, I think it better to tarry till the spring, and to retain what I can of them, rather than to sacrifice them at auction, or to incur the expense of carrying them back. Though we frequently hear the western country extolled by travellers, and by interested persons, I am confident that of the persons who remove hither from the towns towards the Atlantic, more than three-fourths regret their removal. My brother and family, who arrived here last summer from England, all dislike the western country, and regret that they did not remain in Baltimore, where they land-

ed—next spring they will probably remove from this place."

From the Virginia Patriot.

ANTIQUARIAN.

Mr. Editor,

In the Virginia Patriot of the 1st instant, you notice under date of the 7th of July last, a Roman coin found in Tennessee; and hence an erroneous conclusion might be drawn, that the Romans were in this country, and constructed the fortifications throughout its western parts: as various in their forms, principles, and calculated effects as might be expected from gradations of civilization and savage science employed on the several defences.

To the best of my recollection, (for my documents are not at this moment accessible,) Ferdinand de Soto extended his expedition into that country in 1543, 4, of which there were two journals kept in his army—one by a private dragoon, & the other of high standing in his own suite militarie.

The latter, on their return to Spain, was presented to the Duke d'Alva; and I understand, when in Madrid in 1796—7, (thirty years after I had ranged some of those countries,) was still in preservation there. Of the map of that expedition I have a copy; but before I obtained that copy, or a knowledge of that map and its relative journals, I had completed a map of my own compiling, on a large scale: one of which I have no reason yet to doubt, which satisfied my scruples, and which I have found corroborated by my personal investigation of our country in part—and by an evident and honourable coincidence in truths, agreeing with the results of my several inquiries.

The Spanish government permitted, as I understood in Madrid, 15 copies only of this important and accurate journal to be printed for its own purpose—and one of these getting into the hands of the British Ministry, was permitted to reach the English language, on similar conditions and views. It was from one of these impressions, in the library of my friend, Dr. Benjamin Smith Barton, of Philadelphia, that I made many conclusive comparisons, and derived much information.

Gen. de Soto landed in East Florida, and marched to the present Chickasaw country, then a fortification, having emigrated from L'Isle de la Madeleine in consequence of cruelties & injustice practised against them by Cortez, after they had helped him to the reduction of Mexico and Montezuma. Notwithstanding the aspect (and I believe the heart) of de Soto, was so far above that of Cortez, that the Chickasaw permitted them to enter their fort, and stable their Cavalry in their empty barracks. In the course of that night, however, or shortly after, the soldiers found a pretext to quarrel with the natives, they fought bravely on both sides, but through this treachery the place was burnt, and the loss of many lives and horses.

D. S. remained in possession, did ill in his power to incite the Indians, and detached farther north, his troops & his country. The left of them, no doubt under Indian guides which that great general could not have neglected to secure his interest, made for the head of the Muscle Shoals, crossed the river, and fortified 10 acres of ground on the north bank of the Tennessee, below Penshee, and a river, till all was safe.

The right division took the Creek warpath, which leads from the Creek country to the place where Nashville now stands—passing the head branches of Ella River, the upper fork of Duck river at the mouth of Rock-house river (where De Soto's advance wintered) dropping their hogs (equitiae signifying a hog) in the fine range of what still retains the appellation of the Soquitaie barrens, comprehending the heads of Duck river, Elk river, Crow, and Sequatchie creeks, a district of a hundred miles square, where the Indians have told me, within these fifty years, many of the breed of hogs still existed; and I have seen many killed between there and the Appalachian mountains.

There can certainly be nothing extraordinary, when we advert to the Romans having over-run Spain, or to the intercourse between Rome & the higher Spaniards which still

exist, that a Spanish officer, on duty there, through the whole winter of 1544 should drop a Roman coin, in a work where he remained on duty; but I am more conclusive. I have no hesitation in pronouncing this relic to have been conveyed thither by De Soto's army.

I have not a doubt that all the other precious relics belonged to his command.

I have many reasons of being tolerably positive, that the Rock-house station on Duck river, was the farthest northern point of expedition.

I am desirous to save my country from hasty conclusions and ignorant decisions.

I know somewhat of Europe, personally much of Spain, but more of America.

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